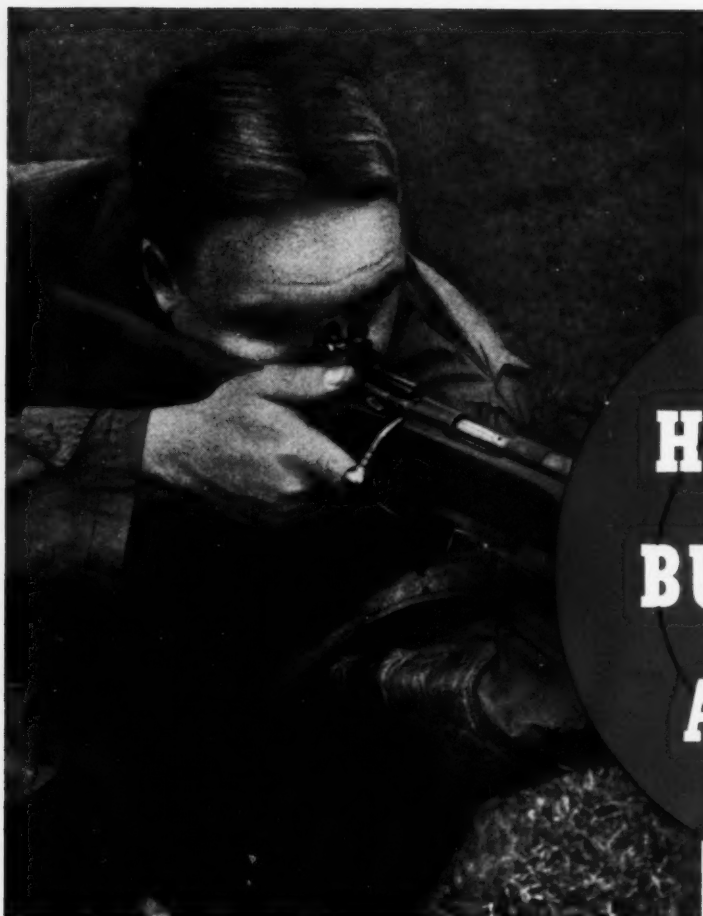


THE AMERICAN RELEVANT



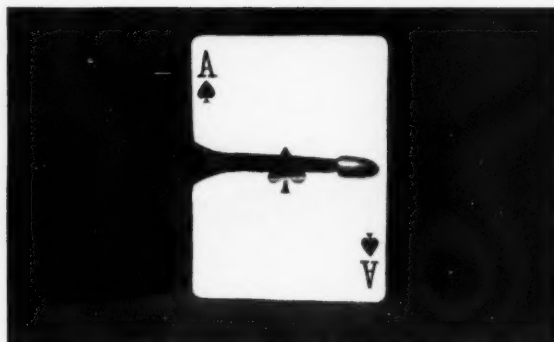


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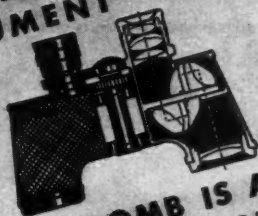
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But in areas where population is dense, opportunities for boys and girls to shoot are restricted. Many parents are prone to discourage youngsters from taking advantage of such opportunities as do exist. These parents fail to realize that accidents on supervised rifle ranges are practically non-existent. But even parents who under-

stand the value of rifle shooting in the mental and physical development of growing boys and girls often do not know about facilities for shooting that are close at hand.

It is up to the riflemen of America to make known the benefits of rifle shooting and to tell parents where it can be practiced. There are well-equipped ranges throughout the country, most of them conducted by organized rifle clubs. They are carefully supervised, and they furnish competent instruction, with the emphasis always on the safe handling of firearms. The National Rifle Association will gladly send information about the location of these ranges, and will offer valuable assistance to beginners and advanced marksmen. More parents should know these things. It is not enough for you riflemen to see that your own children learn to shoot. Help the children of your friends and neighbors to enjoy the same advantages.



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VOLUME 88

AUGUST 1940

NUMBER 8

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Courtesy Willet Kuhn, well-known shooter of Houston, Texas. Picture was taken on the Bayou Rifle Range, near Houston.

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POWDER SMOKE

"NATIONAL-DEFENSE" DECOY

WEBSTER DEFINES "decoy" as "*anything intended to lead into a trap or snare, a lure; bait.*"

The average American is a sincere patriot. He is also impetuous. At the same time he is very poorly advised as to (a) the requirements of modern military defense; (b) the careful plans which our military leaders have already laid for America's defense; (c) what the much-talked-about "Fifth Column" is, and how it operates.

Given such a combination of circumstances, the plea "It will aid the National Defense" becomes the finest decoy that the unscrupulous racketeer, the fanatic reformer, or the designing demagogue can employ to lure into his trap citizens who normally would laugh at his bait.

Already racketeers have begun to collect "membership fees" in organizations which can have no possible national defense value, and the sale of snappy "uniforms" and dazzling insignia (at a nice profit to the promoter) is a rapidly expanding business.

Already reformers are introducing city ordinances and state and federal laws which have been often rejected before but which they hope to now foist on their fellow citizens under the smoke screen of some imaginary "aid" to national defense.

Already demagogues of every brand are using "national defense" as a sounding board to broadcast character assassinating, unity destroying assertions and innuendoes against individuals, organizations, and groups. True "fellow travelers" for the *real* "Fifth Columnist" are these demagogues!

Sportsmen of America, be alert for decoys! Warn your women folk and your friends! Investigate before you invest in any so-called "defense" or "home-guard" group. Check with your local Better Business Bureau, Police Department, and state Adjutant General's office. The mere fact that an "organization" is getting newspaper publicity does not make it a worth-while defense group. National defense is news today, and newspaper men are

looking for news. They are not policemen, military experts, or credit investigators.

Beware of old legislative proposals in a new "national-defense" dress. Proposals which have been carefully considered and rejected under the cool, deliberate methods of peace-time certainly have no greater merit merely because they are presented again, in the hot-headed, hysterical atmosphere of preparation-for-war. *There is clear evidence that a nation-wide campaign is getting under way to trap the people of America under the European type of anti-firearms control, by using the plea of "national defense" as the decoy!*

Be unmoved by the demagogue, whether he be a local eruption, state nuisance, or national danger. Know your facts before you speak. Demand facts when you listen. The well-rounded phrases of the American-born demagogue may be more traitorous than the broken English of an adopted son.

The National Rifle Association of America refuses to use America's urgent need for a more adequate defense as a decoy to increase its membership or prestige. The Association has for sixty-nine years consistently advocated a stronger defense program. It has consistently cooperated with the proper Federal and State agencies in the investigation of subversive activities and in the basic training of civilians and police for national-defense and home-defense assignments. It has had the courage to publicly combat bureaucrats and demagogues alike when the interests of the nation seemed to require such action. It has been recognized and commended by legislators, soldiers, and the press for its sincerity, patriotism, courage, and honest management. Its affiliated clubs are training men to be more apt pupils if more serious training becomes necessary—and they are ready to aid their State authorities in the organization of *legally constituted* home-guard organizations when needed.

Members of the N. R. A., wear your membership insignia with honest pride—and warn your neighbors of decoys!

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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No. 8

Elementary Ballistics—Safety Precautions

By COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN

NOTE: This article constitutes the first chapter in Colonel Whelen's new book "The Hunting Rifle," which has been in preparation for a number of years. The book is being published this month, and will be for sale by our Book Department. We hope to publish a review of it in an early issue. This first chapter contains material that is of particular interest and importance to beginners, and is not readily obtained elsewhere. We are therefore glad to have an opportunity to publish it here.—Ed.

A RIFLE IS A GUN INTENDED TO BE CARRIED and used by one man, and to be fired from the shoulder. Unlike the shotgun which has a smooth bore, the surface of the rifle's bore is cut with a number of grooves. These grooves are given a spiral twist in the bore, and the bullet, following this twist, is caused to rotate. This rotation or spinning of the bullet, which continues after it has left the bore, causes the bullet to act like a gyroscope. Thus the bullet tends to fly with its point to the front, and also to travel in the same line on which it departed from the muzzle. The force which causes the bullet to do this is called "gyroscopic stability," and is responsible for the accuracy of flight of the bullet. A bullet fired from a smooth bore gun does not have this stability, does not fly so accurately, and hence objects at a considerable distance cannot be so surely hit as they can with a bullet fired from a rifle. A rifle therefore has a longer sure hitting range than does a smooth bore gun.

The diameter of the bore of American rifles varies from .22-inch to .50-inch, the caliber being designated by the diameter of the bore expressed in hundredths or thousandths of an inch. Thus we have .22 caliber, .270 caliber, .30 caliber, or .375 caliber rifles. In Europe caliber is designated in millimeters, as: 6.5 mm., 7 mm.,

10 mm. and so on. The rifling or grooves in the bore of a rifle barrel is from .002 to .005 inch deep. The raised portions between the grooves are termed the *lands*. The diameter of the bore between the bottoms of opposite grooves is termed *groove diameter*, and between the tops of opposite lands is termed *bore diameter*, or *land diameter*. Thus in making a .30 caliber barrel the bar of steel is first bored with a hole through the center about .295 inch in diameter. This hole is then reamed to a smooth diameter of .300 inch, this being the bore diameter. The bore is then rifled with the grooves, which are about .004 inch deep, making the groove diameter .308 inch.

The twist of the rifling throughout the bore varies between one complete turn in $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the barrel's length to one turn in 60 inches. The longer the barrel in proportion to its diameter, and the slower the velocity at which it travels, the quicker must be the twist to spin the bullet so as to keep it point to the front during its flight through the air; that is to maintain its gyroscopic stability.

The breech end of the bore is enlarged to form the *chamber* in which the cartridge fits when the rifle is loaded and ready to fire. The breech of the barrel back

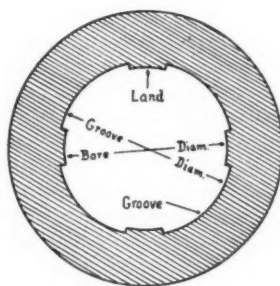


FIG. 1. Cross section of a rifle's bore, showing grooves

FIG. 3. Rifle cartridges: .22 Long Rifle Rim Fire, and .30 caliber Center Fire

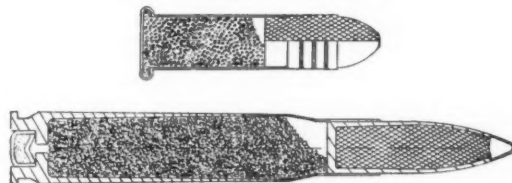
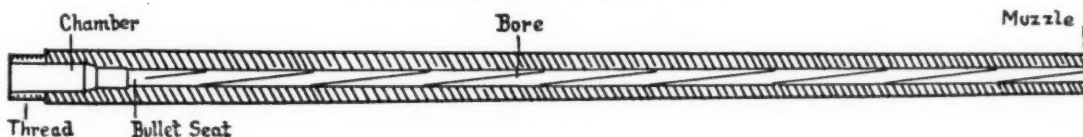


FIG. 2. Longitudinal section of a barrel



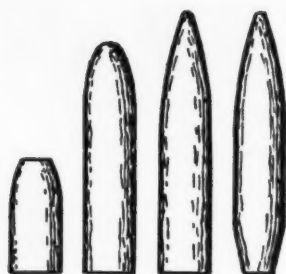


FIG. 4. Rifle Bullets. Left to right: Short, flat point; Long, round nose; Long, sharp point; Long, sharp point and boat tail

of the chamber is sealed on base of the cartridge and sustains the rearward pressure of the gas generated by the burning powder. The block or bolt is pierced at its center to contain the firing pin. When the trigger is pulled the firing pin is carried forward rapidly by the force of the mainspring, and the point of the firing pin or *striker* indents the primer of the cartridge. The primer on being indented ignites with a flash, which in turn ignites the powder, which generates a rapidly expanding gas, which in turn expels the bullet up the bore and forward with a high velocity.

The cartridge consists of bullet, case, primer, and powder charge. Bullets are of two general types, *lead bullets* which are made of lead alloyed with a small amount of tin or antimony to harden them, and *jacketed bullets* having a core of lead alloy with an outside covering or jacket of gilding metal (alloy of copper and zinc). Many bullets made abroad are also jacketed with cupro-nickel or mild steel. Note that generally speaking no steel jacketed bullets have been made in America, except experimentally, since about 1898, and the term "steel jacketed bullet" as often used in the press is incorrect.

In shape modern bullets are cylindrical and taper to more or less of a point at the front end, and sometimes at the rear. See Figure 4. The diameter of the cylindrical portion of the bullet is usually the same as the groove diameter of the bore, or nearly so.

The bullet is seated friction tight in the forward portion or *neck* of the case which is made of brass, or in the case of rim fire cartridges, of copper.

The powder charge is contained in the body of the case, and the primer is seated in a pocket in the head or rear end of the case. With rim fire cartridges the priming composition is inclosed in the folded rim of the case. The primer is a brass or copper cup and contains the fulminate or priming mixture. When the firing pin strikes the primer it indents the cup and crushes the priming mixture, thus causing a hot flash or flame to pass into the charge of powder and ignite it. The burning powder produces a hot and elastic gas which expands to great volume, forcing the bullet forward up the bore and out the muzzle at high velocity.

The gas pressure generated in the case and bore of the rifle by the burning powder varies, depending on the characteristics of the cartridge, from about 9000 to about 54,000 pounds per square inch. The velocity with which cartridges of various types propel the bullet up and out of the bore of the rifle varies from about 1000 to about 4300 feet per second. For convenience the muzzle velocity of a rifle and cartridge are written thus: M.V. 2700 f.s., meaning "muzzle velocity 2700 feet per second." Rifles or cartridges with M.V. less than 1900 f.s. are termed *low power*, or *low pressure*. Those with M.V. between 1900 and 2500 f.s. are called *high power*, while those with M.V. over 2500 f.s. are termed *high intensity* or *magnum*. Cartridges for low power rifles usually have lead bullets, the others jacketed bullets.

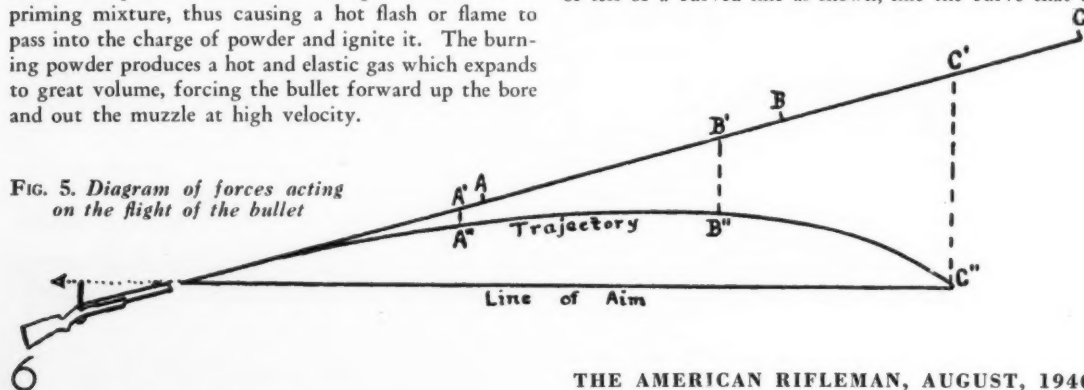
The science which treats of the details and happenings from the ignition of the primer until the bullet leaves the muzzle of the barrel is termed *Interior Ballistics*. That pertaining to the flight of the bullet from the muzzle of the barrel until it strikes the target is termed *Exterior Ballistics*.

As soon as the bullet leaves the muzzle of the barrel it encounters two forces, the *force of gravity*, and the *resistance of the air*. The force of gravity tends to draw the bullet constantly towards the earth, that is to make it drop to the ground. As soon as the bullet leaves the support of the barrel it starts to drop at once, and drops just as fast as any other object of like weight and bulk which is freed from support would drop. But of course the bullet is traveling forward so fast that in a given amount of forward travel its downward drop is comparatively slight. Thus while the bullet is traveling 200 yards forward it may drop only from 6 to 60 inches, depending upon the velocity with which it traveled the 200 yards.

The bullet in its flight also encounters the resistance of the air which retards its flight and causes its velocity to diminish constantly, so that a bullet starting out with M.V. 2700 f.s., when it reaches 200 yards will have a *remaining velocity* of only about 2250 f.s.

Referring to Figure 5, if the bullet were fired in a vacuum, and disregarding the force of gravity, at the end of 1, 2, and 3 seconds of flight it would reach the points A, B, C, etc. But the resistance of the air retards its flight gradually so that it will only reach the points A', B', C', etc. Also during these seconds of flight the bullet also falls with increasing speed so that at the end of 1 second it will be at A'', 2 seconds at B'', 3 seconds at C'', etc. Thus the flight of the bullet is more or less of a curved line as shown, like the curve that a

FIG. 5. Diagram of forces acting on the flight of the bullet



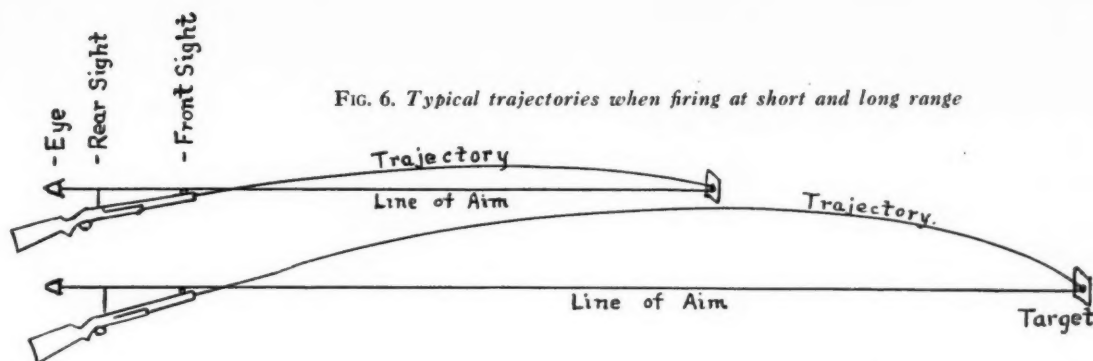


FIG. 6. Typical trajectories when firing at short and long range

base-ball takes as it is thrown through the air. This curved path of the bullet, caused by gravity and the resistance of the air, is called the *trajectory curve*.

From Figure 5 it will be apparent that in order to strike an object at any considerable distance, the barrel of the rifle must be pointed slightly upward. Also, in order to strike an object at a great distance the barrel must be elevated more than it would if the object were at a shorter distance. The flight of the bullet is just like the flight of a base-ball which the player must throw up into the air at a higher angle if he wishes it to carry a great distance. The barrel of the rifle is given the proper *angle of elevation* to strike an object at a given distance by elevating the rear sight the proper amount. Then when the rifle is aimed the barrel is automatically inclined upward at the proper angle to allow for the retardation and drop of the bullet. See Figure 6. Note particularly how the rear sight is elevated higher when firing at an object at a long range, and how this inclines the barrel at a higher angle when the rifle is aimed.

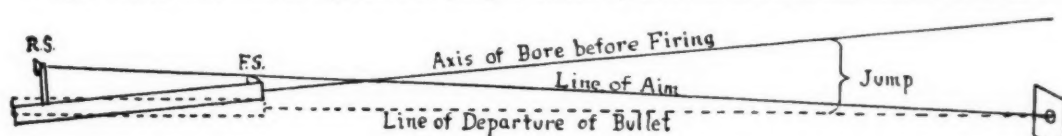
When the cartridge is fired in the rifle the rapidly expanding powder gas exerts pressure on the base of the bullet, the side walls of the chamber and barrel, and the breech of the rifle. The pressure in all these directions is equal until the bullet leaves the bore so that almost no recoil or kick comes from the force of the burning powder until the bullet departs from the muzzle. But as the bullet moves forward up the bore it compresses the column of air inside the bore, and this reacting on the air outside the muzzle, causes a very slight recoil or movement of the rifle before the bullet departs from the muzzle. The line of resistance to this recoil is at the butt-plate which is below the axis of the bore, and hence the rifle, during this recoil, tends to move backward and at the same time to rotate around the butt-plate. The result is that the breech of the barrel jumps slightly upward and backward, and the barrel buckles, bends, or vibrates so that the muzzle is slightly downward when the bullet departs. Except with extremely heavy barrels, that are too thick and stiff to buckle or bend appreci-

ably, the axis of the normal bore takes a downward curve while the bullet is passing up the bore and as it leaves the muzzle. Thus if the axis of the bore be alined truly on the bull's-eye, barrel at rest, then when the rifle is fired the breech will jump up, and the barrel will buckle slightly causing the muzzle to flip down, so that the bullet will strike slightly below the bull's-eye. As a result the sights must be zeroed so that when the rifle is aimed (even at short distances where there is scarcely any fall of the bullet from gravity) the axis of the bore points slightly above the bull's-eye. This is why, in the tables of angles of elevation in the appendix, it will be found that the angles of elevation for 100 yards seem to be much greater than the fall of the bullet alone over that distance would indicate. This 100 yard angle is really the angle of elevation plus the jump. See Figure 7. Actually the shooter is seldom aware of this jump because he automatically allows for it when he adjusts the rear sight to cause the bullet to strike close to where he aims.

When a rifle is purchased its sights have been set only approximately correct, and the shooter must determine by experimental firing exactly where to adjust the rear sight to cause a properly aimed and pulled shot to strike the bull's-eye. The rear sight is provided with two adjustments, each with scales or graduations so that these adjustments can be read and recorded. One adjustment is vertically for *elevation*, and the other is laterally for *windage* or *azimuth*. Cheap rifles may have no arrangement for adjusting the rear sight, or only a very crude adjustment for elevation alone. Raising the elevation causes the breech to be depressed and the muzzle elevated when one aims, hence the barrel is inclined upward at a greater angle, and the bullet strikes the mark at a longer distance. See Figure 6. Adjusting the windage to the right has the effect of pointing the barrel more to the right when aim is taken, and the bullet strikes further to the right.

Referring again to Figure 7, the *line of site* from which the height of the trajectory is measured is the line con-

FIG. 7. Showing effect of jump. Solid lines show barrel and axis of bore at rest before discharge of cartridge. Dotted lines indicate approximate jump or buckle of barrel at instant bullet leaves the muzzle



necting the center of the bore at the muzzle with the center of the bullet hole in the target, and the *line of aim* is the line connecting the top of the front sight with either the bullet hole or the bull's-eye on which the sights are alined. The *angle of elevation* is the angle formed by the line of site and the prolongation of the axis of the bore when the rifle is aimed. The *angle of departure* is the angle between the line of site and the line of departure, that is the angle of elevation plus the *jump*.

The various arms and ammunition companies in the United States publish trajectory tables for various cartridges. These tables show, for example, the height of trajectory at 100 yards when firing at 200 yards. This height is given in inches, and is measured vertically from the line of site to the trajectory curve at a point midway from the muzzle to the target. Actually the *summit of trajectory*, or the highest point in the trajectory curve occurs at a point a little further than half way from the muzzle to the target.

It is not possible to construct a rifle and its ammunition with such precision that it will shoot with absolute accuracy, that is no rifle and cartridge can be depended upon to deliver every shot so perfectly that the bullets strike in the same hole at any considerable distance. A rifle and its ammunition are said to be accurate when ten consecutive shots, fired with constant aim, will all strike within a circle 3 inches in diameter at 100 yards, 6 inches in diameter at 200 yards, 15 inches in diameter at 500 yards, or 30 inches in diameter at 1000 yards. A rifle and ammunition that will deliver ten consecutive bullets into circles of half these diameters are said to be "gilt edge" in accuracy.

Some rifles and cartridges, by reason of their design, perform accurately only to about 200 yards, and are termed *short range* rifles or cartridges. Others are unreliable beyond 500 and 600 yards, and are termed *mid range* rifles and cartridges, and still others will perform satisfactorily to 1000 yards and are termed *long range*. Accuracy is a function of both rifle and ammunition. No matter how perfectly a rifle is made, it will not shoot well unless the ammunition be also excellent and properly fitted to it. Also no beginner can shoot a rifle with accuracy no matter how perfect it is, as it is necessary that he perform all the essential operations of holding

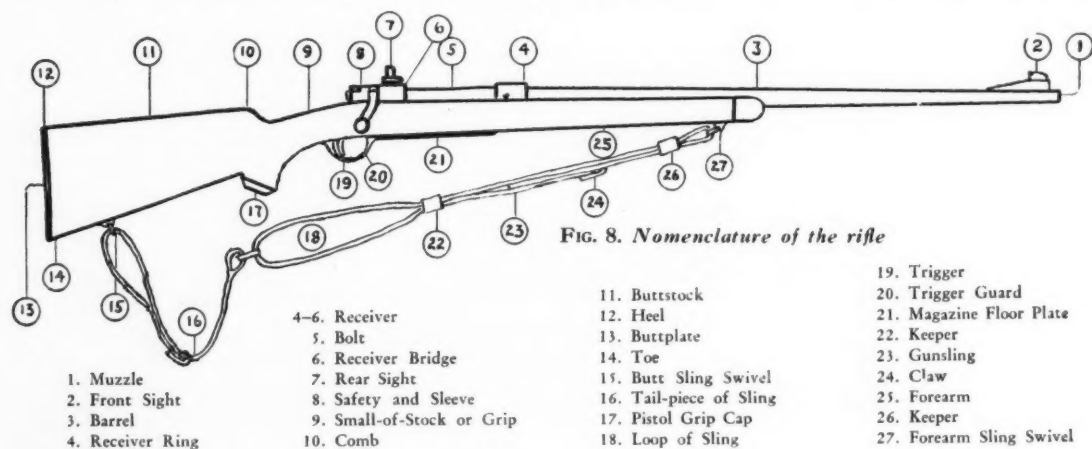
the rifle steadily, aiming accurately, and squeezing the trigger perfectly, and without any appreciable error, and skill in performing these essentials comes only after considerable well directed practice. The art of properly firing a rifle so as to obtain accurate results, or to strike the object aimed at, is termed *rifle marksmanship*.

When a rifle is fired it *recoils* or *kicks* to the rear, the amount of recoil depending upon the weight of the rifle, the weight and velocity of the bullet, the rate of burning of the powder charge, the diameter of the bore, and certain other factors. Recoil starts when the primer is ignited by the blow of the firing pin, the first element of the recoil being caused by the compression of the column of residual air in the bore. This first element of recoil, however, is very slight, and the rifle moves very little before the bullet leaves the muzzle. The major portion of the recoil is caused by the impact of bullet and powder gases upon the atmosphere at the muzzle of the rifle, and the consequent reaction of the rifle in proportion to its weight.

The weight and power of a rifle and its ammunition are limited by certain factors. The rifle must not be too heavy to be fired from the shoulder. Its ammunition must not give unbearable recoil. The breech pressure of the cartridge must not be so high as to be unsafe. About 15 pounds is the greatest weight of rifle that a powerful and trained man can hold steadily without artificial support. Ability to stand recoil depends upon the temperament of the individual, but practically it has been found that the recoil given by a 15 pound English elephant rifle firing the .600 bore Cordite cartridge having a bullet of 900 grains weight, and a muzzle velocity of about 2000 f.s., is about the limit for strong men, and this is the largest and most powerful rifle now made.

Given a modern rifle of correct design, and manufactured of modern, heat treated alloy steel, the factor which limits the breech pressure that can be employed safely is not the rifle itself but the brass cartridge case. With the most modern and strongest cartridge cases the safe limit is about 54,000 pounds per square inch. Some older cases are not safe with more than 40,000 pounds pressure.

The names of the principal parts of a rifle are given in Figure 8. (Continued on page 40)





The LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE

By HARRISON P. MARTIN

NOTE: This article was written before the present war in Europe began. Any mention of the War refers to the World War of 1914-18. The .303-caliber Lee-Enfield rifle is still the regulation arm of Britain's forces, and is being used in the present conflict.—Editor.

DURING TIMES OF PEACE there grows up a tendency to look upon a military rifle as more of a target instrument than a weapon for the modern battlefield. The ordnance experts lay all stress on obtaining super accuracy and super-range, develop more powerful loads, work out complex sights, and then when an emergency arises expect the bookkeepers, clerks, farmers, and perhaps even a few college students to take the gun and clean up on the enemy.

That the rifle which performs best in peace-time does not always do so in war was shown in 1914 when the Ross rifle, which had a second-to-none reputation for accuracy, had to be withdrawn from the Canadian troops because it could not stand up under field conditions. Our own Springfield, admired for many years in all parts of the world as a target and sporting arm, has defects from the purely military point of view.

On the other hand, a rifle which on the target range and in experimental shops during peace seemingly fails to measure up to what the experts think it should be, may prove under the stress of war conditions to be a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory weapon.

Such an arm is the Lee-Enfield, which has for many years been the regulation service arm of the British forces; a rifle which before the World War was so severely criticized by British arms experts that it was to be replaced by an entirely new weapon, which was in the experimental stage when the War began. War experience showed, however, that this "obsolete" rifle was in fact not only thoroughly efficient and reliable under service conditions, but was actually a better battle arm than the Mauser-type rifles that before the War had been thought to outclass completely the relatively low-powered Lee!

What if it was not super-accurate? It was accurate enough in the hands of the splendid regulars of the Guard and Line Regiments to inflict such heavy casualties on Von Kluck's advancing troops that the German officers believed the British had in some way managed to take the field with

an unexpectedly large number of machine-guns, when they were actually practically without such weapons.

What if its relatively weak rearward-locking bolt could not handle a truly high-powered cartridge? What it lacked in that respect it more than compensated for in the ease and speed with which it could be operated. With its ten-round clip-loading magazine and its short and snappy bolt-throw, it was probably, as the British claim, the most speedy rifle ever made.

The Lee-Enfield is not a rifle often seen on this side of the Canadian border, and a great deal of confusion exists in this country in regard to it. Most shooters and war veterans who see the gun or hear its name seem to think that it is the same as the 1914 or 1917 "Enfield" rifle, although the two are actually quite different. The Lee-Enfield is also sometimes confused in the minds of veterans of the Navy and Marine Corps of the Spanish War and Boxer Rebellion period with the .236-caliber "Lee Straight-pull" rifle used by our sea forces in those days, but in this case also the two rifles are as different as they well could be.

Aside from its poor showing on the range, the Lee-Enfield is an arm which should be of considerable interest to the American rifleman, not only because it appeared at the same time as did our Springfield and had its origin in the same set of circumstances, but also because it is descended directly from the old Remington-Lee rifle of the 1880's, and because, also, some of the predominating features of the U. S. 1917 rifle were adopted directly from the Lee-Enfield.

Although the current form of the Lee-Enfield dates from 1903 (the same year that our Springfield came into being), previous forms of the arm date back in an unbroken line to the American .45-70 Remington rifle equipped with the bolt action and box magazine invented by James Paris Lee, one of the patron saints of the modern rifleman.

The original Lee action, produced about 1875, had a pear-shaped bolt handle sticking out at right angles from the middle of the bolt, just as it does today in many foreign

military arms. In 1880 an improved form was brought out, having the bolt-handle at the very rear of the shaft, turned down close to the stock, and fitted with a knob on the end. It was a surprisingly modern-looking affair, and it was as a matter of fact far in advance of its time. Remington made rifles with this action which in all other respects were identical with the .45-70 Springfield, and thousands of them were bought by foreign nations, especially China, whose great leader, Li Hung Chang (the credited inventor of Chop Suey), proceeded to demonstrate the superiority of the box magazine over the tube by having his Lee-armed troops decisively whip the French, who at that time used the .11-mm. Kropatschek rifle.

The Remington-Lee was later made in sporting grades and for such cartridges as the .30-40, but for some reason or other these were never popular. The writer has a military rifle of this pattern which he used to shoot a good deal, until one fine day two parts of the bolt mysteriously vanished, and apparently went to the bottom of the Chesapeake Bay, because the most careful search failed to locate them. Perhaps such accidents were frequent, and would naturally have kept the Lee rifle from being very popular. Our navy used a large number.

In 1887 the British government decided to retire the single-shot .45-caliber Martini-Henry rifles (immortalized by Kipling) in favor of a small-bore repeater. As they had done in the '60's with the Snider and in '71 with the Martini (and as they in later years did with the Gatling, Maxim, Hotchkiss and Lewis machine guns and Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers), they turned to American designers for their new weapon, and from a large field selected the Lee bolt and magazine as the basis for their rifle. A few minor changes were made in them and from time to

time they were altered slightly, but up to the present day the old Lee bolt has remained so substantially in the original form that a comparison of the bolt of a current British service rifle and that from one of the old .45-70's reveals a striking similarity.

The principal alterations made in 1887 were that the single-pull trigger was changed to a double-draw, the separate bolt-head was made to screw into place instead of being merely clip-held as in the old model, the ingenious arrangement of the extractor was changed to a simple claw riding on the bolt-head, and the automatic retracting floor-plate (which closed the slot in the bottom of the receiver of the old arm when no magazine was in place) was changed to a hand-operated plate which served the same purpose but which could also be used as a cut-off.

The new rifle, issued in 1888, was called the Lee-Metford, the latter part of the name being that of the designer of the trick rifling intended to reduce the fouling from the black powder which was used. The cartridge-case was the same as the present-day .303 British cartridge, well known in this country.

The Lee-Metford of 1888 had the peculiar combless pistol-grip stock used on all subsequent British shoulder arms, and was also distinguished as the first rifle to have a wooden hand guard over part of the barrel. This reached only from the receiver to the rear sight, which was of the simple folding-leaf variety. The front sight was a barley-corn, and in addition to the regular sights the arm was fitted with the interesting "peep-and-dial" long-range sights which were provided on all British rifles until 1916, including the 1914 model. The magazine held eight rounds, and the bolt was provided with a sliding cover.

A Mark II Lee-Metford was introduced a few years later, this model having a ten-shot magazine, the cartridges being staggered as in the so-called "Mauser" system.

About the time that the Lee-Metford was first issued, smokeless powder appeared on the scene, and "cordite" was quickly adopted in place of the black powder in the .303 shell. The new propellant, however, quickly obliterated the Metford rifling, and so it was necessary to substitute a new type of barrel. The rifle with barrel having grooves of the ordinary kind was called the Lee-Enfield, and it differed from the Lee-Metford in several other ways. The sling swivels were moved aft, the bolt cover was removed, and a safety-catch was added, although the old half-cock notch remained.

Both Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield rifles were produced in a series of "Marks", and each slight change in the details of barrel, action, magazine, cleaning-rod, safety, sights, etc., brought into being a new "Mark". It is therefore very difficult to keep them all straight.

Both of these rifles were made not only in the long infantry pattern, but in carbine form as well. The carbines had very shallow four-shot magazines, steel wings to protect the front sight, and had stocks and hand-guards right up to the muzzle. The bolt-handles were swept forward and the knobs were flattened. The Lee-Enfield carbine was for a time the regulation shoulder arm of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and there is a well-known "stock" photograph, often used in newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the "Mounted", depicting a member of the force with one of these ungainly little weapons across his arm. The carbine itself is very rare today.

Experience gained in the Boer War convinced the British of the desirability of replacing the long rifle and the short carbine with a single arm of medium length that could be

Upper: Lee-Enfield action. Lower: Remington-Lee action, period of 1880



used by either infantry or cavalry, and the result was the introduction in 1903 of the "S.M.L.E." or "short, magazine, Lee-Enfield." Our own ordnance people had simultaneously hit upon the same plan, and had designed the 1903 Springfield—a weird affair at first, having a knitting-needle bayonet permanently housed in the fore-end and with a sight quite unlike the present variety.

The S.M.L.E. (as it is usually spoken of by the British) was a cross between the two old models. It had a full-length stock and hand-guard, protecting wings for the front-sight, a rear-sight of new design which was quite similar to that put on some of the Krag and on the original 1903 Springfield (and on certain "bargain" Springfields sold to the general public), and it was also provided with guides for a five-round clip (or "charger" as the British call it).

Up to that time the British army regulations decreed that the rifle was to be used as a single-shot arm except in emergencies, the cartridges in the magazine being held in reserve. The S.M.L.E., however, was to be used as an ordinary magazine rifle.

The clip-guides on the Mark I form of the rifle were interesting. One half of the guides was built into the left side of the receiver, while the other half was attached to the bolt-head, and slid back and forth with it.

A Mark II rifle was a conversion of old long rifles to the short pattern. In 1907 the Mark III (still standard) was brought out, varying in a number of ways from the previous model. The clip guides were cut in a solid bridge which spanned the receiver and which was generously cut out below so that the guide-rib of the bolt and the projection on the right side of the bolt could pass under it—not a very pretty arrangement. At the same time the wings on the nose-cap were altered in shape, similar wings were added to protect the rear sight, and a few other slight changes were made. About the same time a large number of the long Lee-Enfields were fitted with clip guides and with front-sight guards closely resembling those later put on the 1914 rifle, and these rifles, called "Charger-loading Lee-Enfields," were issued to the Territorial troops, which corresponded to our National Guard.

In 1916 the need for the greatest possible speed in making rifles for use in France led to the adoption of a Mark III* S.M.L.E., in which the peep-and-dial sight and the cut-off were omitted and the old form of cocking-piece changed to a one-piece affair stamped from a flat sheet of metal. After the War the Mark III was resumed, but the long-range sights on the left side were not revived.

All the various changes and alterations are hard to keep straight without the further confusion which has resulted from the jumbling of parts in reassembled rifles. Some have solid rear-sight guards, while others have them in skeleton form. Some have a pair of lugs for a sling swivel directly before the magazine, but others lack them. In many there is a wind-gauge; others do not have this.

In many "Mark III-Star" rifles the cocking-piece is of the pre- and post-war design, while the flat cocking-piece is sometimes seen in a rifle equipped with a cut-off. The Mark I had sights of V and barleycorn pattern, but these seem to have been mostly changed over to the more modern U and straight-sided blade. The whole business of the Marks and Mark-stars of the Lee-Enfield, and S.M.L.E. rifles is complicated enough to begin with, and is further confused by the fact that while very minor changes sometimes gave rise to a new designation, at other times rifles which vary considerably carry the same stamp. Thus

Mark I and Mark II are identical, but there are two types of Mark III—that with the dial sight and that without it.

After the War a Mark V (Mark IV was a conversion of earlier patterns to Mark III) was designed which had an aperture receiver sight, but was almost immediately superseded by a Mark VI, which was very radically different from the models that preceded it. This arm retained the Lee bolt and magazine, but had stock and sights similar to the familiar 1914 design, and furthermore was to have a bayonet similar to the French one. In 1929 this arm was being experimented with, but nothing seems to have come of it. A year later the British authorities displayed a good deal of enthusiasm over the Pedersen semi-automatic rifle, but this, too, seems to have been dropped.

The 1914 "Enfield" shows the influence of the Lee-Enfields, in the shape of the stock, in the method of protecting the sights, and in the manner of cocking (on the forward throw of the bolt). It was originally intended to be a .27-caliber, using rimless ammunition, and it never handled the rimmed .303 case very well—for which reason it was never used in action by the British, except for issue to snipers because of its excellent accuracy.

It is interesting to note that because of the pre-war criticism of the "weak" Lee-Enfield stock, the stock of the 1914 rifle was made exceptionally thick and heavy, a feature with which it is still afflicted.

Another view of the Lee-Enfield action, showing open magazine cutoff and bridge carrying charger guides



The Lee-Enfield occupies the curious position of being both one of the oldest and at the same time one of the newest military rifles. In its original form, dating back to 1887, it antedates all but the Lebel, but at the same time the current pattern, dating only from 1903, is a contemporary of the Springfield. The cartridge case now used is the same as that of 1887, but the present Mark VII ammunition is of course a vast improvement over the original form, and is as modern a load as it was possible to make it. It is well known in this country.

The greatest defect of the Lee-Enfield is its very light barrel—the lightest, in fact, used on any service rifle. It is so light that it is said to be possible to flex it noticeably in the hands. Accuracy suffers accordingly, but in match rifles the barrel is "packed" so as to overcome this defect. The fitting of the barrel in the fore-end is a very complicated job, and there are several small spiral springs introduced into the system to keep the barrel under just the right tension. It is at best not a very satisfactory arrangement when compared to the sweet and simple stocking-up of rifles such as the Krag, Springfield, and Enfield. This very light barrel does not make for lightness in the complete rifle, as the latter is 2½ ounces heavier than the Springfield. Most of the extra weight is concentrated in the very heavy nose-cap.

The trigger is pivoted in the guard rather than to the

receiver, and so if the guard screws loosen, the pull is altered. The stock, like that of the ordinary lever-action rifle, is in two parts, and is consequently hardly calculated to contribute to the accuracy of the arm. The trigger flops around loosely in the guard, which is not likely to endear it to the average American rifleman or hunter, and the bolt cannot be taken down without tools.

The fact that the bolt locking lugs are toward the rear of course detracts from the rigidity of the action, but this arrangement does away with the need for a deep recess in the front of the receiver, and also avoids the tendency to cramp, which is unavoidably present in all of the T-shaped Mauser-type bolts. As in the Krag bolt, one of the lugs extends along the greater part of the bolt's length, and serves as a most efficient guide as the bolt moves back and forth. As all bearing surfaces are polished, as in the Krag action, the movements of opening and closing the bolt are smooth and easy, even in an ordinary service rifle. The cocking occurs on the closing movement, but when the bolt is shoved home smartly (as it would always be in rapid-fire) the compression of the spring is not noticeable.

The bolt is very easy to remove from the rifle, as when the bolt is to the rear it is necessary only to push the projecting side of the bolt-head (which lies flush with the long lug when the bolt is closed) upward against the action of a small spring, so that the projection will pass through the slot cut in the receiver bridge. The head can then be unscrewed from the rest of the bolt, but further stripping can be done only with the aid of a special tool shaped something like a tuning fork.

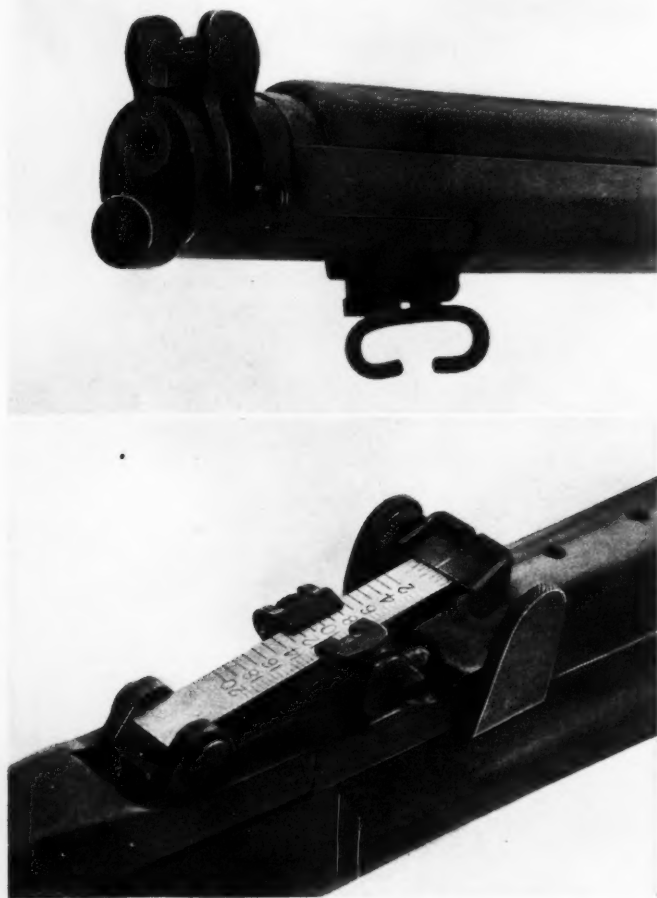
The safety-catch resembles that of the '17 in appearance, but is actually different in principle. It works in the fore-and-aft direction, and is located on the left side of the receiver. It is an ingenious and complex little gadget, and is not as reliable as it might be. There is, however, a half-cock notch on the cocking-piece which can be used instead of the regular safety, and which has all the advantages and disadvantages of this time-honored institution.

A .22-caliber Lee-Enfield which is an exact duplicate of the service rifle in appearance is widely used in Britain. These are all, or nearly all, old service rifles re-barrelled and otherwise made over. Some are single-shot affairs, while others are provided with a magazine using steel "conveyors" which in outward appearance resemble the ordinary .303 cases. This arrangement would seem to be excellent from the military-training point of view, but would hardly recommend itself to most of us over here.

Lee-Enfield service rifles converted to sporters are very popular with British sportsmen, both in .303 and other calibers. The selling points of such rifles as the Savage Model 40 (an arm which bears considerable resemblance to the Lee-Enfield in the bolt and magazine) apply in most respects to the British arm, and are so familiar that repetition of them is unnecessary. The L.-E. lacks the strength of the Savage action, but has a better safety, a much greater magazine capacity, and can be clip-loaded.

The matter of the clips (or "chargers") may be of some interest, in view of the large number of 1914 Enfields that have been drifting around the country since the War. The Lee-Enfield clip is a one-piece affair which, because it does not have the fragile little brass strips of the Springfield-Mauser clip, can be used over and over again. It is said that a rimmed cartridge will not work well in a clip, but the .303 functions perfectly well in the clip provided for it. It is necessary, however, to load the five rounds into the clip in a certain way to prevent the (Continued on page 41)

Upper: Muzzle end of Lee-Enfield barrel, showing front sight and guards. Lower: One of several types of rear sight used on Lee-Enfield rifles at various times



This Handgun Game

By WALTER F. ROPER

THESE ARE SERIOUS TIMES, more serious than any of us laymen probably realize. The world is being made over, great nations are passing, have passed, and it is natural to look at the future with anxiety. A country as rich and as great as ours cannot fail to be the envy of greedy, powerful conquerors. We have what they want, and must have. Preparedness to resist attack is under way at last, and along with the plans being made by those qualified to do the job we have as usual the many half baked, amateur schemes for defense. Let's realize that the formulating of plans for such activities is for those trained in such matters—the Army. They and they alone have the knowledge and the ability. It is their job and they can do it.

Until such a time as we are given other work to do, let's recommend our National Rifle Association to all who seek a way to do something, for this association fosters the training of citizens in the proper, effective use of arms along lines which meet the approval of our military experts. Let's keep at our target shooting with the service arms, learn all we can about them, help others to learn to use them effectively. Let's take our sport a bit more seriously: that at least is far better than idle talk, for it is constructive and worth while.

Some months ago the suggestion was made that more attention be given by pistol shooters to the .22-.45 Conversion Unit, with which skill with the Service pistol can be developed at a minimum cost for ammunition. Until we are told to take up some other training, why not use this device and become familiar with the service arm? Practice with the Conversion Unit helps decidedly in learning to shoot the big gun accurately, especially by developing strength in the wrist which is so necessary with a gun shaped like the .45 automatic, for with it the wrist is in its mid position, and not automatically stiffened by being bent downward as it is when shooting a revolver. This different position combined with the different balance makes the .45 a very different arm to use than our usual guns, but practice makes it feel natural and the Conversion Unit furnishes a way to get this practice on either the indoor or outside range.

Another way to make shooting with the .45 less costly is to use reloaded ammunition, and because of the fine results obtained with it I want to recommend the new 200 grain Hensley wad cutting bullet. This bullet with a charge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Bullseye powder is as pleasant to shoot as a .38, is extremely accurate, and gives full count because of the clean cut full size hole it punches in the target. Probably practice with such ammunition will develop greater ability than the Conversion Unit—after a certain amount of skill is gained by using the Unit and .22 ammunition, as the report and kick are more like those of the full loads. In any event, circumstances would seem to suggest that a little more practice with the .45 would be time well spent this summer.

Habits

Way back at the beginning of these little articles it was suggested that skill with a handgun that would be most useful would be developed by adopting natural methods and avoiding special holds and positions. Of course it is

quite possible to learn to shoot well regardless of some special peculiarity of hold or stance, but invariably constant practice is required to keep one at top form when this is done, whereas a natural easy method once learned is never forgotten even if practice for a considerable time is impossible.

One of the most common habits, and largely due to too small a stock, is to place the little finger under the bottom of the stock. Once formed, the habit of putting the little finger in this position is almost impossible to change so I hope the following suggestions will keep new shooters from adopting this special hold. If only slow fire shooting was done, this method of grasping the gun wouldn't do any particular harm, although it is not sound in principle even for slow fire. Nowadays, however, all shooters do timed and rapid fire as well as slow fire, and in such shooting this under-the-stock position of the little finger eliminates one of the especially desirable means of controlling the gun. Straight-back cocking of the hammer for each shot with the thumb is almost universally used by all good timed and rapid fire shots, and when this is done the hand loses contact with the stock both on the back and on the side under the palm, and that gives the job of keeping the gun from shifting in the hand wholly to the fingers encircling the front strap.

If you will try cocking a gun in this way you will notice that the little finger automatically loosens its hold on the stock when the thumb is pulled back, indicating that the stock should be larger under the little finger than it is under the other fingers so that when this loosening does occur the finger will not lose contact with the stock. If the little finger is removed from the front of the stock entirely and put under it, not only is the whole job of controlling the gun put upon the two other fingers, but the whole hand is put into a lower position on the gun and the little finger becomes the support for the gun instead of the weight resting naturally upon the second finger. The proper solution is of course to build up under the frame so that the gun will rest easily upon the second finger, and make the stock sufficiently large at the bottom so that the little finger will have something to grip when it loosens during cocking.

Camp Perry

Once again, as for the past fifteen years (or is it twenty?) Camp Perry beckons, and again with my side kick, Ed Bridgman—top notch companion for ten other years, the trip to Perry will be made. Many times after a strenuous two or three weeks at the matches we have vowed on the long ride home that that was our last trip, and plans for a quiet woodchuck hunt or fishing trip were complete by the time we reached home. But—about April first the next year discussions of Perry begin, and by June our reservation has been sent in! There is no use in trying to put into words the lure of Perry: you will never appreciate it until you go.

This year Ed and I will be in tent FF-8 in the Squaw Camp, up near the Club House, and this is your invitation to drop in for a chat. Every afternoon and evening from September 5th to September 14th one or both of us will be on hand, so come in and say "Hello!"



The Clackamas Range at Portland, Oregon, during the P

REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mid Western Regional

PERENNIAL WINNER BILL WOODRING, of Alton, Illinois, and Paul Spavor, of the St. Louis Police, walked off with major honors at the Mid Western Regional rifle and pistol tournament staged at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois, June 21, 22 and 23, though both of them were hard pressed in the final stages of the tournament.

Mrs. Cora Converse, of Chicago, gave Woodring a merry chase most of the distance, but was trapped by a blinding thunderstorm on the last day and in the high, fickle wind that followed, dropped on the 100 yard stage of the Dewar course, finishing the N. R. A. aggregate four points below Woodring for second place.

Woodring, also firing in the high winded wake of the thunderstorm, came from behind to overcome a half way lead by B. E. Putman, of Chicago, and finally posted an aggregate eight match score of 3155. The storm which broke over the Lincoln camp lasted for an hour and managed to rip down several of the tents behind the firing lines, leaving the occupants soaked to the hide, and the high wind remained gusty through the remainder of the day.

Mrs. Converse started her final burst for the Regional title by taking two first places early in the day but the tricky winds, made more tricky by the unusual hill formations surrounding the small bore range, dropped her far enough behind on the 100 yard stage to let Woodring take the Regional rifle crown and the free

trip to Perry with his expenses to the National matches paid by the Western Cartridge Company, Woodring gave up the trip in favor of Mrs. Converse.

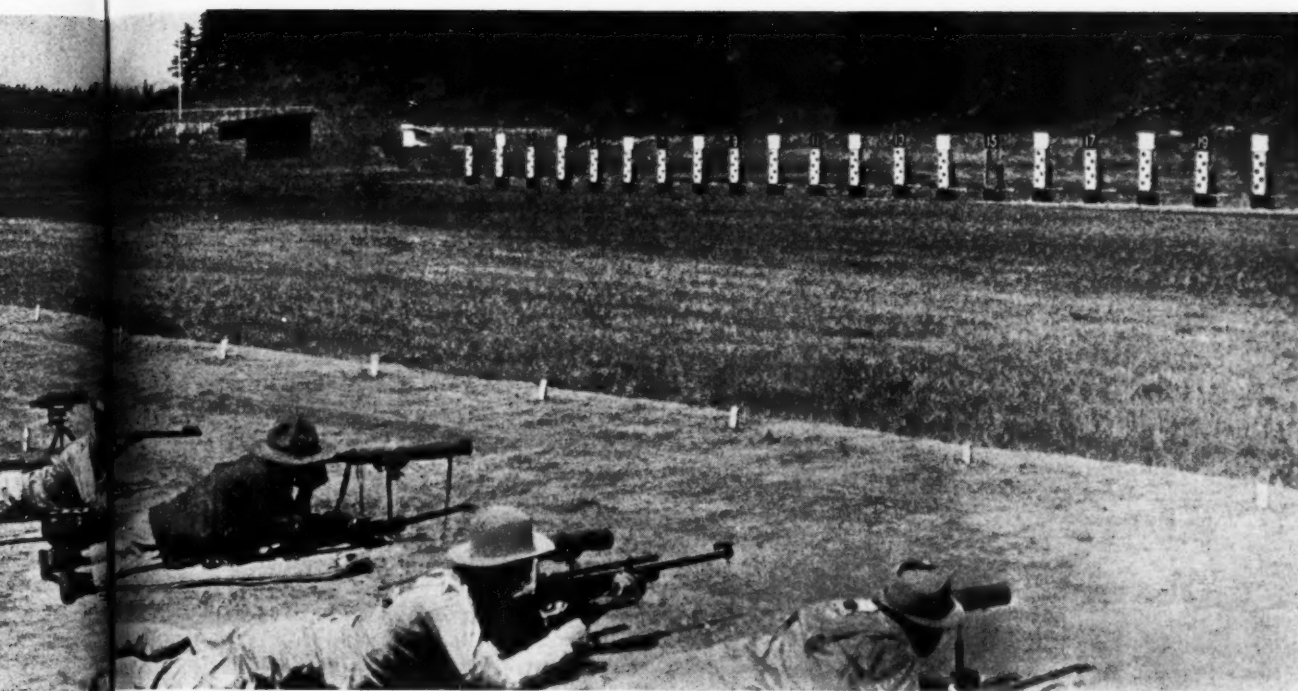
Spavor scored 1690 to take the Regional pistol crown and the free trip to Perry, with Francis M. O'Connor, of the Kansas City Police, in second place seven points back. Frank Stubits, also of the St. Louis Police, was in the third spot with 1670 points.

In the lower classifications, H. L. Hunsley, of Edinburg, Illinois, with a total score of 3136 took second trip to Perry in the rifle aggregate while Hugh L. Adamson, Kansas City Police, with a combined score of 1586 took the Perry trip for pistolers.

Pistol shooters, slightly more than 100 of them, were in fine fettle when the Regional matches started on Friday the 21st, for they had spent four days on the same range taking part in the Illinois State Police invitational tournament, with Spavor also taking honors there.

In the Regional Pistol Matches it was Spavor, O'Connor, Oliver Yanick, St. Louis Police, and Stubits all the way for the police shooters, with the Infantry team, headed by the amiable beefsteak eater, Captain Charles Rau, bobbing up every once in a while to show the cops they weren't the only ones who could shoot straight. The Illinois state troopers, under Major Bentley, and starring Tulio Verna of Benlo, Ill., were always a bother to the ultimate winners, finishing near the top consistently and always a threat for Regional honors.

St. Louis took the police team title with a score of



Oregon, during the Pacific Northwest Small Bore Rifle Regionals

SHIP—A Story of Nine Good Matches

1114, outranking the Infantry team of Benner, Topper, Charlie Rau and Lt. Leonard with the same score. Kansas City Police finished third, with their new team mate, Garfield Huddleston taking part, but with a new gun having a tendency to spot four tens and drop the fifth shot.

The pistol range was newly constructed and the talk of the tournament. Major Howard H. Bentley, weapons instructor of the Illinois State Police and assistant executive officer of the matches, directed the construction of the range and the state police gave most complete loud speaker arrangements and excellent direction for the entire tournament.

Emory Hawcock, of Monmouth, Illinois; George Frost, of Alton; Russell Wiles, of Chicago; Frank Parker, of Rock Island; Edwards Brown, of Alton; all were among the top scorers in the small bore range. Parker won the Dewar match with a score of 398, two points above Edwards Brown and three over Robert Spahr, of Chicago. H. L. Hemsley, of Chicago, took the 100 yard match with 396 with Woodring second.

All of the more than 300 registrants were pleased with the tournament and with Camp Lincoln, except for the chiggers. Matches were run on schedule and all scores posted each night. Colonel Francis C. Endicott, director of civilian marksmanship of the War Department, was executive officer with Major Bentley and Major Lester F. Stewart, assistants. Major Frank H. Barnhart and

incomparable Captain Tom Compere were range officers for the pistol and rifle matches.

Far West Regional Small Bore

Southern California riflemen indicated no misgivings over their role of host to the Far West Regional area, as they fought it out with their guests from Arizona, Nevada and Northern California for those two trips to Camp Perry. Neither were the visitors willing to give any odds to the local boys in their quest for tens and X's over the tricky course of the Glendale range. For it was none other than Sam Lear, Vallejo old timer, who set the pace for the lads, and led the pack up until the last two matches, giving way only then to Tom Dunlap of the Glendale club. At the finish it was Dunlap, Lear and Otto Marckmann, with one point separating them, 3161, 3160, and 3159. Harold Goodrich, from nearby Pasadena took the Sharpshooters into camp, posting a 3150 aggregate to make it a Southern California twosome.

The Regionals transferred to the South this year following the Richmond set-up in the Bay Area for '39, were well provided for in the ample accommodations of the new Glendale range. Located in the hills surrounding the aristocratic suburb of Los Angeles, in a beautiful grove just off one of the main boulevards and within five minutes from downtown Glendale, the range seemed an ideal spot for such an important match. It had its tricks all right to dish out to the boys who were unwill-

ing to believe conditions could be so tough contrary to appearances, and scores below the one and only possible fired were still noble efforts. One or two matches fired, a look at the bulletins, and the fuming of old veterans, is proof enough that the lack of possibles in what appear to be ideal weather conditions is no reflection on the prowess of the Far Western shooters.

The Judge, Hilliard Comstock from Santa Rosa up north, started off proceedings with a 398 score to top the list in the 50 meter any sight event. Sam Lear was in second place with 397. Then one of the odds-on-favorites, Otto Marckmann who had just returned from a victory over the California delegation in the state matches, came through with what was to be the only possible for the two days, a 400-32X for the 50 yard, any sight. Tom Dunlap placed second and Sam Lear came in for show money. In the third match it was Dunlap's turn to give indication of his intentions toward that Perry trip. He posted a 397-21X for the Dewar metallic sight. But in the closing event of the day, Sam Lear made his bid with a 395-15X over the 100 yard iron sight course to give him the best aggregate score for the day. In this same match, Harold Goodrich popped up with a first place for the Sharpshooters with 393, after pulling up from twelfth in the first, sixth in the second, and third in the third match, an ominous climb to those who were watching this Sharpshooter bunch for another possible Camp Perry winner.

Starting out for the homestretch on Sunday, strangely enough a new batch of winners started to show.

In the fifth match it was Jack Woods for the winner, Charles Blackmere for the Experts and Alden Foster for the Sharpshooters, with scores of 396, 396, and 395 respectively over the 50 meter iron sight. Sam Lear here lost some valuable points to Dunlap with a difference of three points separating them in fourth and fifth positions. Russell Eiffler took number six, the iron sight 50 yard event, getting within one point of those elusive possibles and chalking up 22 X's over Dunlap's 19X count. Lear lost heavily with a twelfth place 394 giving over his lead but as yet, not counted out by any means. In the next match it was Al Mason with 398-23X's for top place in the Dewar any sight, with Lear beating out Dunlap going into the final round and Otto Marckmann holding his own bid as he separated the fifth and seventh places of the leaders. The wind-up and still another new winner; A. W. Morganfield whose 397-2X for the 100 yard any sight led Cliff Pierson by two X's and Marckmann by a point. Lear tightened up the race by getting a 395 while Dunlap was firing 392 but the bid came too late. The Regional was over and Dunlap had saved his hide by a lone point. As for Goodrich in the Sharpshooter class, he had been satisfied with three second places throughout the last day, the only setback in one match, a seventh place among his class.

In addition to the hotly contested firing throughout, the matches were noteworthy in the sportsmanship and the splendid cooperation of competitors and management alike. They were a tribute to the sponsoring organization which was able to get in shape a new firing line for the occasion after many improvements to both rifle and pistol accommodations. Del Lord, as President, Wally Robbins, Jack Cornell, the excellent scoring team of

Nover and Johnson, and the rest of the lads insured the successful tournament.

Southwestern Regional Pistol Tournament

When Chief Thorp of the Austin, Texas, Police Department learned last winter that the 1940 Southwestern Regional Pistol Tournament would be held in his city he decided to build "a fairly nice little pistol range". With that in mind he converted the old Zilker Park Range of 12 targets into one of the finest 36 point pistol shooting layouts in the country. When they finish the job "Boss" Thorp will have added a range in Texas that Austin can well be proud of.

No Regional Tournament was held in the Southwest last year. This year the registration total was 73, made up of 15 Masters, 21 Experts, 25 Sharpshooters and 12 Marksmen. Like true Texans not a man admitted being a Tyro with a pistol.

Harold Cline was up from San Antonio and having set a National Record last year in the 25 yard slow-fire center-fire match it seemed only natural for him to win the same event again. He set no new record this time, however, and was hard pushed by J. N. Woody of Big Spring, only winning through a shoot-off 50 to 49, both men having 199 x 200 for the 20 shot match.

The first team match was for the H. H. Carmichael Memorial Trophy and Captain Canady's Texas Highway Patrol Team had set its heart on winning it. The final count, however, proved the match to be between the Kaycee Police who finished with 1273 and the Immigration Border Patrol who totaled 1271 for the National Match Course with the .45 Colt Pistol. The Highway Team took the Texas Team Championship through beating the field with 1117 x 1200 for the National Course with center-fire arms. The Immigration Team again finished second by 2 points but Kansas City tumbled to 7th position.

The second day started the mill grinding out the ultimate Regional Aggregate winners. Bill Toney of the Immigration Border Patrol Team placed second in the first match going into the Regional, O'Connor of K. C. winning with 191. This was the .22 caliber slow-fire event. O'Connor not being a resident of the S. W. Regional took no Regional Aggregate credit for his score so all eyes were on Toney, Cline and Jim Tanner of Dallas all of whom had 187 x 200.

Woody of Big Spring won the .22 caliber timed-fire event with 199 which put him up in the running for the Regional. In the next match, however, he put a five shot string on a neighbor's target to take him out of the list of possible winners.

A typical Texan, Dave Gallagher, night Chief of Police in Laredo, shot a possible for the last ten shots in the .22 rapid-fire match which coupled with his 97 for the first 10 shots won the match by outranking Don Lawrence of the Highway Patrol Team.

Garfield Huddleston, formerly with the U. S. Infantry squad and now with the Kansas City Police, won the .45 caliber slow, timed and rapid-fire single stage 20 shot matches, each time knocking at the National Record door but never opening it. His scores were 183 slow-fire, 195 timed-fire and 190 rapid-fire. Huddleston was

topped in the .45 caliber National Match Course event by O'Connor 287 to 284.

L. P. McCasland's name appeared on the top of a bulletin the first time in the .22 caliber National Match Course which he won 293 to 290 from Toney. From this match on throughout the remaining center-fire events in the Regional Aggregate McCasland and Toney fought it out hammer and tongs. When it was all over "Mac" was in the lead by a single point 1717 to 1716 and was awarded the Regional title, brassard and trip to the National Matches.

E. A. Beckelhymer came up from Laredo for two avowed purposes and accomplished them both. First he won the second trip to the National Matches by winning the combined Sharp-shooter, Marksman and Tyro division of the Regional Aggregate. Second he wanted to advocate the classification of competitors into more classes and this was referred to the Executive Committee of the Texas Association for action.

Don Lawrence took the Expert Class Regional award with 1689 and George Reuben of Laredo proved to be the top Marksman with 1609.

Northeastern Regional

Jim Lacy and Dave Carlson, of the Quinnipiac Rifle Club of New Haven and both very much on the upgrade in rifle shooting, gave the Northeastern riflemen a run for their money at the Regional held at the National Guard range at East Haven, Connecticut, June 14, 15 and 16, with Jim finally coming out on top of the pile in the N. R. A. aggregate for the Northeastern championship.

At the end of the first day's shooting, which included five matches of the eight in the Regional aggregate, Lacy and Carlson were tied with 1988 points, with F. O. Kuhn, of Bridgeport only four points behind, but they were big points. The last three matches of the aggregate, fired on Sunday, June 16, saw Lacy pick up two from Carlson and finish with a total of 3170 and the title.

The free trip to Perry was won by Lacy, but he turned it down in favor of Carlson, who also gave it up. Both will be sent to the National Matches by Winchester, according to Major John Hession, so the free trip went to third place Sam Tekulsky, of New York City, on his aggregate score of 3166.

The second trip to Perry, for the sharpshooter—marksman class, went to Arthur C. Jackson, of Brooklyn, New York, with a score of 3146.

Competition was hot all the way, with Jack Lacy; Charles Hoyt Smith, of Poughkeepsie; F. O. Kuhn, of Bridgeport; Bill Breuler, of New Haven, winner of the title last year but just out of the hospital after an operation; Dave Mathewson, of New Haven, and Ernie Pade, of Allentown, Pa., in addition to Jim Lacy and Carlson, either winning or crowding the leader in every match. Elsie Helwig, New Haven's shootingest lass and always a threat, finished her matches near the top, with extra feminine competition furnished by Mrs. Edith Held, of Bridgeport, winner of the women's championship, Dot Bolton, of Cos Cob, Connecticut, daughter of Eric Bolton, and Edith Carlson, of Middlefield, Connecticut.

Mrs. Held took the women's title by impressively scoring 200 x 200-17X, barely nosing out Elsie Helwig's 200-14X, while Joe Vicas, of Waterbury, Connecticut, took the junior title from Ken Gregg, of New Haven, member of the Quinnipiac Junior Rifle Club, both scoring 199, but Vicas with 8X to 7 for Gregg. Art Yeomans, of New Haven, last year's junior winner, was in third place with 198-10X and Lorraine Lacy, Jim's well instructed daughter, in fourth place with 198-8X.

More than 200 registered for the Regional and the Connecticut State Small Bore Association tournament. Rain and heavy weather in up-State New York and New England for days preceding the tournament prevented many from making the trip. Registrations and entries, however, were far greater than at last year's matches at Ft. Devon, Massachusetts.

The Connecticut National Guard came up with practically a new range for the riflemen, with 100 firing points up to 100 yards and another 20 for the 200 yard matches. A strong cross wind both days, which twice blew targets down, and a heavy mirage from the unsodded land between firing point and target kept possibilities at a minimum.

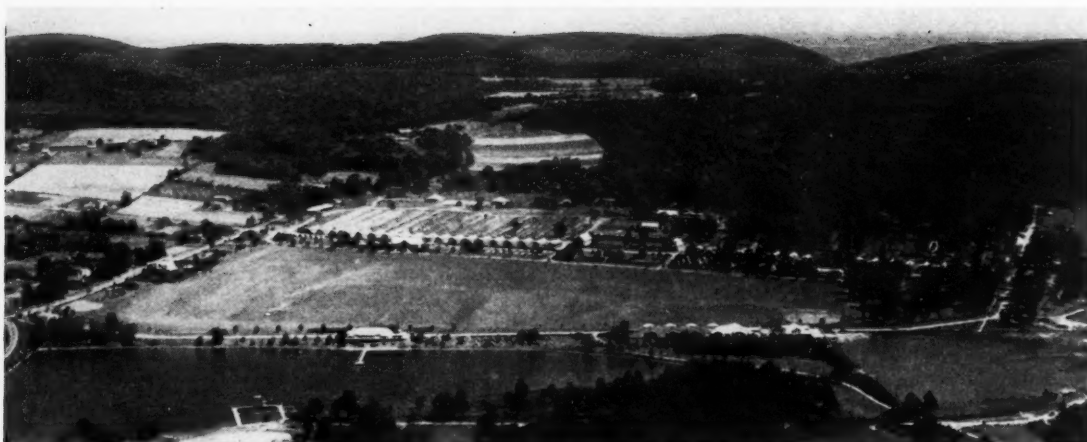
Far West Pistol Regional

The Far Western Regional Pistol Championships combined with the Pacific States matches and sponsored by those artists of range operation and procedure, the San Francisco Traffic Police pistol clubsters, brought to the Ft. Funston range on the outskirts of the Golden Gate city, three days of competition reminiscent of the Tampa or Camp Perry Nationals. The nationally advertised brands of shooting perfection were on hand, headed by national champion Emmett Jones and California's much publicized and still underrated Gloria Jacobs. 129 shooters toed the firing line during the various matches with individual match entries running as high as 105. While the old reliables were always good for places in the first day's program of .45 caliber firing, as the matches progressed, succeeding bulletins were an introduction to new names and new winners as the eight-match aggregate for regional honors became more and more a free-for-all.

While Jones definitely proved his National championship caliber over the long haul with the three caliber handguns—a decisive 2820 total over runner-up, old reliable Jake Engbrecht's 2811 and the third place K. K. Kane with 2771—yet it was left to a young National Guard officer, Garold Curo, hailing from San Francisco to carry off the coveted Regional Championship and the free trip to Perry.

The test on Saturday and Sunday with the .22's and the .38's settled into an open affair when TWA pilot William Dowling of Menlo Park was known to have tied Jones for the .22 aggregate and on the last day Curo, along with Gloria Jacobs, Jake Engbrecht and Roger Scott started turning on the heat for some few points advantage that might decide the issue.

With Dowling and Jones losing ground fast in the morning of the last day apparently Jake Engbrecht and Gloria Jacobs were the ones to beat. Curo, down eight points behind the leaders on Saturday posted a 189 slow-



Aerial view of Camp Ritchie, Md., scene of the Eastern Rifle and Pistol Regionals

fire with the .38 for first place, then trailed Jack Wilson's and Jake Engbrecht's 195 in the timed-fire event with 192, tying Gloria Jacobs. In the rapid-fire, Curo pulled up to second place, one point behind C. P. Gustin's 193, while Gloria was finishing with 187. In the last event over the national match course, Gloria tried hard to pick up lost points and came out with a first place 284, probably in remembrance of her last match just the year before which cost her the Expert title. Curo fired a 281—the aggregate still in doubt, but with Jake Engbrecht apparently holding the edge.

Added to this setting of a real sporting contest, felt keenly by spectators and competitors alike, came the incident which stole the limelight and left the results of the aggregate of secondary importance momentarily.

In that rapid-fire match, Engbrecht's score came up on the blackboard, a 98, the official scorer crediting him with a shot which appeared on the target to be a ten in a group possibly covered by a silver dollar. Immediately a challenge came in, signed by Jake with the statement "I only fired four shots in my first string, I don't care to win that way." Upon examination of the target no fault could be found with the scorer, for in that ten ring what appeared to be a double was a tipped shot. Jake's challenge was made with the full knowledge that the loss of that ten would undoubtedly cost him the regional title. When the incident was announced over the P. A. system, the entire field that had been following his progress toward the title, shouted out a tribute to such sportsmanship. Jake carried away only a runner-up medal but the ringing acclaim of a gang that call him tops in sportsmanship.

This in no wise detracts from Curo's spectacular climb to the top. The aggregate totals, however, show the finish involved. Curo, 1711; Engbrecht, 1702. Gloria Jacobs finished third with 1701; and Jones, fourth, an even 1700.

The battle for that Sharpshooter's trip to Perry was less colorful but of just as much concern to those lads in the lower brackets. The bulletins for the first day with the .22's gave hopes to R. Elsmann, young Los Gatos recruit of Hughes Richardson. Elsmann had an 837 for

the day along with R. Harrison's 838 and A. Walker's 836. Harold Churchman was in fourth place with 831 points. The decision with the center-fire guns the next day, however, changed all this, as jovial Churchman of the Glendale club from "down south," led out with the first slow fire match, a 182, then gave way to Louise Wharton, petite San Francisco sharpshooter in timed-fire and then cinched the national match course event with 276 to go fifteen points up in regional aggregate calculations over Ray Harrison's 1636 and Al Brune's 1628. The Expert class in the .22 and center-fire aggregate was headed by Dowling. The Marksman class by Steven Parkans, Glendale.

The Pacific States All-Around Championship showed the same leadership for all classes excepting the top, Jones' leadership supplanting Curo's sixth place showing.

In the team matches, Los Angeles was unchallenged. They carded a 1409 total in the center-fire national match event with California Highway Patrol in second place, 1341. San Francisco Traffic club was third with 1337. Over the Camp Perry course, the totals were Los Angeles, 1448; California Highway Patrol, 1420; 250th Coast Artillery, 1384.

K. K. Kane set up a new record for the .45's in the rapid-fire match where he posted a 195 to raise the all high score of teammate Ward two points.

The San Francisco Traffic Police club manipulated the matches in their usual smooth manner. Under their chief boss, Emile Dutil, and with the help of Dr. Foley, Walter Lundin and the rest of the boys, they have range equipment and personnel that's hard to beat. Much credit is due them for the success of this tournament.

Camp Ritchie Eastern Pistol and Small Bore

Perfect weather after a dismal beginning, the finest small bore and pistol range in the Eastern United States, improved under the direction of General Milton A. Reckord, and Mrs. Hoffmaster's chicken dinners all combined to make the Eastern Regional Rifle and Pistol Tournament at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, from July 3 through the 7th, one of the best all around matches of the year.

Bill Schweitzer, of Hillside, New Jersey, and Jim Lacy, of New Haven, Connecticut, sparked the small bore matches, while Al Hemming, roaming Detroit cop, Walter Walsh, of Washington, D. C., G-Man extraordinary, and H. O. Hildeton, of the U. S. Infantry team, ganged up to add zest to the pistol end of the tournament. Hemming knocked Gloria Jacobs from the seats of the mighty by going clean for a new national record over the .22 Camp Perry course, one point ahead of Gloria's record 299, while Walsh was taking the Eastern Regional pistol title for the second time running. Hildeton placed his name among title holders for the first time by taking the individual timed-fire .45 match in 198, one point ahead of the former record set by Mark Wheeler, Los Angeles police.

Hemming also boosted the .45 individual national match course record two points from the 288 mark, also set by Mark Wheeler, announcing beforehand he was going to do it after Hildeton made his record score at timed-fire. Second and third places in all .45 pistol matches went to members of the Infantry team.

Schweitzer knit together an impressive 3178 total in the eight match N. R. A. aggregate to take the first free trip to the National Matches at Camp Perry, given by the National Rifle Association to the high aggregate scorer regardless of classification, and the Eastern Regional title. Ransford Triggs of Madison, New Jersey, was a close second at the half way mark and finished eight points behind in the final count. Sam Kurtz, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, took the second free trip for the high aggregate score in the lower classes by posting 3161, ahead of Charles N. Herman, of New Tripoli, Pennsylvania, by eleven points.

Jim Lacy, of New Haven, Connecticut, walked off with the Eastern Small Bore aggregate championship, an aggregate of the Eastern Individual, the Camp Perry Special, the Blue Ridge Championship and the Palma Individual. His total was 2013 with 31Xs to second place Bill Woodring's 2010-39X and third place Bill Schweitzer's 2010-30X. Never on his uppers, (for they didn't fit) Jim was a dangerous contender in every match and helped his team take second place in the Palma four man event which wound up the tournament Sunday afternoon, July 7. Jim and his brother Jack each dropped one point and Bill Breuler two, with Dave Carlson going clean to give the team a total of 896, two points behind the Capital City

Rifle Club. Walter Oakey and Tom Arnold of the Capital team each let one point go while Dr. W. R. Oakey and Chester Woo finished with 225 for a team total of 898 and first place.

Walter Walsh came to Ritchie against the wishes, not orders, of his physician, for he left the hospital in Washington following an appendectomy only eight days before the matches started, which didn't seem to interfere greatly with his shooting eye. In the N. R. A. aggregate championship he scored 1735 points in the eight matches, 36 more than George Lyon, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, who won last year's expert trip to Perry. Walsh won the Eastern Regional Pistol title last year but did not take the free trip to Perry, going as a U. S. Marine corps reserve officer, so was eligible to win this year's trip.

Albert Meyer, a guard at the Attica, New York, state prison, entered as a sharpshooter, had the boys jittery in the early stages of calculations on the aggregate, and stood fourth among entries at the half way mark. He finished with a total of 1645 and took the second trip to Camp Perry for shooters of the lower classifications.

Hemming, during the four days' shooting, took seven first place medals and the all-around and .45 aggregates while Walsh took three firsts, and the Regional title and finished in third place in the all-around aggregate. V. J. Tiefenbrunn, of St. Louis, Missouri, an old time small bore shooter, took two first place medals, the first he has won since he started pistol shooting a year ago, topping Hemming and Walsh in the .22 slow and timed-fire matches.

The Marine Corps had the situation well in hand all during the matches, with Colonel M. A. Edson, director of small arms marksmanship training of the Marine Corps, as Executive Officer in every sense of the word,

Firing line, Far West Pistol Regionals, San Francisco



being every place at all times. Captain Joseph H. Berry and Captain Clifton R. Moss, U. S. Marine Corps, were Chief Range Officers on the rifle and pistol ranges.

Rain threatened to turn the Eastern Regional into a swimming contest. The first day, July 3, saw only two pistol matches scheduled, with the small bore range open for day long practice for the tight shooting to come. A continuous rain, which had apparently started in mid June, forced the postponement of the first two pistol matches and kept the riflemen under cover. The four succeeding days were ideal, however, with perhaps a little too much emphasis on brilliant sunshine and sharp shadows. Many stayed away because of threatening weather, but if more had turned out the matches would have had to be extended extra days, fired under flood lights or beginning with the wee hours of the day. More than 350 registered for both rifle and pistol matches, a large increase over last year's attendance figures.

North-Central Regional Small Bore Matches

Indicating the drawing power of the Regional set-up was the attendance of 166 registrations this year in contrast with 106 in 1939. The matches were held on the range of the Ohio Rifle & Pistol Association near Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Weather conditions were terrible, with frequent cloudbursts, almost a continuous rain and high, blustering winds. With any "break" in the weather there unquestionably would have been well over 200 registrations, and with the splendid facilities it is possible to handle at least that number of entries in every match without difficulty.

New records would have been a miracle under the conditions of rain and wind in every match. However, Frank Worthen, Barberton, Ohio, posted 3175 x 3200 to win the Regional Aggregate; Fred Eakins, Jr., of Columbus, was second with 3164, and W. A. Sayrs, of Cincinnati, came in third with 3163. D. O. Hunt, Detroit, won the Sharpshooter (or lower) class with 3149 to be awarded the second trip to Perry.

Worthen also won the Ohio championship and the aggregate of the Ohio Rifle & Pistol Association events, scoring 3363 (this was made up of the regional events plus the 100 yard international target match); Bill Sayrs was second with 3348, followed by Mrs. Dorothea Kelly, 3346.

The Ohio-Michigan shoulder-to-shoulder team match, ten men, was won by Ohio 4855 to 4844. Worthen was high man for Ohio, 491, and F. P. Schimmel, Detroit, for Michigan with 490.

Other winners were: Saturday aggregate, Frank Worthen, 1588; metallic Dewar, N. E. Walters; 100 yard any, Worthen; 100 yard international, Dorothea Kelly; 50 yard any, Earl Hoffman, 400-25X; 50 meter iron, Worthen; junior Dewar, Bob Lausten, 394. Sunday events: any sights aggregate (for the Congressman Robert F. Jones Trophy), William A. Sayrs; 50 meter any, Allen Johnson; 100 yard iron, William Fisher, 400-30X; 50 yard iron, A. J. Yearsley, 400-28X; 100 yard junior, Paul Brothers, 398; 50 yard junior, Fred Anliker, 399. Bob Lausten, 16 year old junior of Port Clinton, Ohio, won the American Legion Post 209,

Akron, Trophy with 1185, just one point ahead of the Ohio Gallery junior champ, Edith Hancock.

This fine range is a splendid example of what can be done in providing excellent all-around facilities for a major small bore tournament, starting right from "scratch."

Scarcely a year ago the Ohio State Association found themselves without a permanent home, and went looking. They finally selected, near the geographical center of the state, an open field directly in the rear of a tourist camp, over eight miles from the nearest village and fifteen miles from a city of any size. A firing point was built with thrown-up dirt, then seeded, and with careful attention is now in beautiful condition.

Permanent emplacements were installed for 100 targets in one line for each range, 50 and 100 yards and 50 meters. Trees were planted in back of the firing line and ample toilet facilities provided.

This summer a new building was erected, 30' x 75' for use as the entry, scoring and statistical office, and a well-equipped, completely screened combination lunchroom and refreshment stand was built. This building is also used for storing all of the range equipment, targets, etc. It is a real credit to the shooting game and the progressiveness of the officials of the Ohio Association.

Pacific Northwest Regional Small Bore Matches

Portland, Oregon, the scene of the Pacific Northwest Small Bore Rifle Matches, evidently makes it a point to do things up just a little better than other cities. At least, they staged a four or five day celebration called the Rose Festival with a parade five miles long the day prior to the opening of the Regional Matches, in honor of the matches or perhaps vice versa.

At any rate, the matches coincided with the great flurry over the roses grown in that garden land of America, and both were a huge success. Parades, celebrations to the contrary, it was no bed of roses (pardon) for the fellows who had trailed from points five or six hundred miles distant to win those trips offered the Northwest's two best shooters. And after two days of the tightest competition, everything was forgotten except the grand aggregate totals and the knowledge that whoever the winners, it had been a real scrap.

Sixty-six shooters were registered and that without the help of many who ordinarily attend matches out that way, but who, as yet, haven't been convinced that with the classification system they have a chance at regional honors in spite of the hot-shots coming in from wider areas.

Although the Clackamas range is located in the Western part of the regional area, it is hard to conceive of a better place or a better trained staff to conduct such an important affair. Executive Officer, Max Page, with his able assistants had anticipated every need and the matches were off to a well ordered start Saturday morning, June 8, with fifty-five competitors.

Some decision in this matter of regional honors went in to that opening 50 meter any sight event, for at the top with a 399 was Ernest Barrein, Milwaukee, and in second place was Les St. Clair, Jr., a young up-and-

(Continued on page 39)

MEN WANTED

By WILLIAM T. PARKER

JUST HOW MANY CAMP PERRY QUALIFIED small arms instructors have returned home feeling any special obligation to lead off in conducting a program of marksmanship training in the local club?

What spirit of leadership have they shown that contributed to greater club activity?

Why the retiring disposition and bashful attitude when asked to step up and coach a fellow club member?

Year after year many of the best riflemen from each state return to Camp Perry as civilian team members. Many of them are the best individual riflemen in the world. However, no club can exist long as an effective unit in the community with nothing but a few *individual* riflemen firing on the range. Every club must have a real program of training and range firing that will interest the entire membership, and some officer or live member must lead off and promote club activities and enlist the support and help of other less active members.

Properly conducted marksmanship training activities will do more to develop club and community interest than any other type of club work. Whenever a new prospect or an old member goes to the range and finds that he can really *learn* something about firearms and marksmanship, and how to improve his scores, that individual begins to feel that his time on the range is well spent and he will spread the gospel of better and safer shooting among his friends and associates. That is real publicity and it gets results.

No doubt practically every rifleman receiving his certificate at Camp Perry is well qualified to instruct in rifle marksmanship, but few rifle clubs have found more than an occasional Camp Perry team member returning home with any apparent desire or ambition to help spread the gospel of properly conducted marksmanship training activities among his fellow club members. Most of them very reluctantly respond when requested to go on the firing point and coach or help another shooter.

Can it be that the very excellent training in individual marksmanship given at Camp Perry fails to develop potential *instructor* ability and *capacity for real leadership*, plus the desire and ambition to render valuable service in promoting local club activities?

To every Camp Perry competitor his membership in his local club has been a source of great profit to the extent that it enabled him to win a place on the State team; also, some one or more local club members spent hours and days assisting him through intensive practice firing which ultimately won his place on that team. Therefore, he has assumed a definite obligation to return like favors by assuming responsibility and providing leadership such as every club must have in order to properly serve its members and be a real asset in the community. Seldom do we find riflemen in any club, other than Small Arms Firing School graduates, having the necessary training to qualify them as instructors to lead off in conducting a local marksmanship training program.

A few clubs are fortunate enough to have one or more

very enthusiastic riflemen, frequently not even listed as the best shots in their club, who have marked ability as coaches and instructors and are able to pass on to other riflemen, who will listen and really try to learn, practically all that any instructor can give them. It is even possible for such an instructor to teach his pupil to shoot top scores much higher than ever he fired himself when in his prime.

Every time this type of rifleman visits the firing line he sees on every hand the need for individual help and instruction so apparent in any group of beginners and even among the more experienced riflemen who can profit by good coaching to help them overcome bad shooting habits. Practically every club that develops any rifleman having exceptional scoring ability has one or more members who are always stepping up at every opportunity and assisting men on the firing point to learn more about the shooting game.

Club officials in every rifle club should insist that every Camp Perry man on their membership list step to the front and assume his full responsibility for conducting both preliminary marksmanship training and firing practice under the coach and pupil method. Properly organized class and individual instruction once or twice each week for not over two hour periods will not take more time than a competent instructor can afford to give to the work for a few weeks each year. Twice over the practice course with .30 caliber rifle under careful supervision, coach and pupil method, and a large percentage of the class are well started on the way to become enthusiastic riflemen who will continue in the game for more than one firing season. Even those who drop out of club activities after a single season of training have developed safety habits with firearms of great value to them in after life, and are much more effective and deadly game shots than their friends and associates who have not received similar training on a rifle range.

Now a special appeal to every Camp Perry School graduate:

You owe a special obligation to your fellow club members to use every bit of leadership ability you possess in promoting and helping develop a live interest in club activities.

Don't say you cannot conduct a school in marksmanship because you have had only a limited course at Camp Perry. You probably have had much more experience and training than any other member of your club! You will find that few if any members of your club ever saw a sighting bar; or, that any of them ever tried out their ability to align sights perfectly at 50 feet or longer ranges as worked out in the "Triangulation Exercise." You may need help but don't hesitate to call upon local Army or Marine Reserve Officers or National Guard personnel for assistance in conducting the school. "Where there is a will there is a way."

So get going immediately, and do your part to help make America a nation of riflemen. Signs of the times already indicate that our young men of military age and fitness may soon be called upon to defend America with something more than the pen and the ballot; and in any case most of them get great pleasure out of hunting and shooting activities.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION Executive Committee of more than ordinary importance was held on July 6th. The meeting place was Camp Ritchie, Maryland, and the background the Annual Eastern Small Bore Rifle and Pistol Championships.

A vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by the resignation of Russell Lent was filled by the election of Mr. Fred C. Mills, National Safety Director of the Boy Scouts of America. The election of Mills, a man of long experience in the field of junior organization, summer camp and educational work, was definite recognition of the important position now occupied by the junior program in the affairs of the N. R. A.

Russell Lent, resigned member of the Executive Committee, was present at Camp Ritchie in his new capacity as Director of Senior Club Activities at the Association's National Headquarters.

The Committee approved recommendations of its Pistol Sub-Committee and adopted a new series of short range pistol targets. For 50 ft. and 20 yd. gallery shooting, the new targets are of the same dimensions as those used for many years, but the size of the aiming black is increased. The slow fire target will include the 7, 8, 9 and 10 rings in the black and the rapid fire target will include all of the 9 ring and of course the 10 ring. Experiments with the larger aiming black have been conducted over the past three years and, except in the case of the relatively few individuals or clubs which shoot only slow fire, the enlarged aiming black has been almost unanimously approved by the pistolers. During the 1940-41 gallery season the use of either the old or the new target will be optional.

The other new pistol target adopted opens an entirely new field for both indoor and outdoor competition. The new target is a 25 yd. slow fire target. Its dimensions are one-half the dimensions of the Standard American 50 yard target. Considerable test firing by a variety of pistol shooters has indicated that slow fire scores on this target at 25 yards closely approximate the shooters' average slow fire scores at 50 yards on the Standard American target. The N. R. A. accordingly plans authorizing a new course of fire which will employ the new 25 yard target for the slow fire stage and the regular Standard American target for the 25 yard rapid and timed fire stages. The aiming black of the new targets has practically the same diameter as the aiming black of the Standard American rapid fire target, so that no changes in sight adjustment or hold will be required while firing the new short National Match course. Scores made over the new course will be accepted for registration and classification purposes—something which was not possible with the Camp Perry Police Course because of the disproportionately high scores made at 25 yards slow fire under the Police Course conditions.

Of interest to Annual Members, particularly the younger ones who have been considering the advisability of becoming Life Members of the Association, was the action of the Committee in approving the policy of

guaranteeing to Life Members a subscription to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN magazine or such other official journal as the Association might in the future publish. This guarantee was discontinued several years ago because the Life Members' fee at that time was not adequate to cover the cost of printing and mailing THE RIFLEMAN to members. With the fifty dollar fee which now applies to Life Membership, the publication and mailing cost of THE RIFLEMAN is more adequately taken care of.

In view of the nation-wide interest in so-called Fifth Column activities, and with particular reference to misleading propaganda which has been disseminated from some sources regarding the Association's activities, the Committee moved to dispel uncertainties and rumors by requiring an oath of allegiance of all individual members and members of affiliated clubs. The following certificate will be incorporated in all individual application blanks and annual reaffiliation blanks:

"I certify (or swear) that I am a citizen of the United States and that I am not a member of any organization or group pledged to, or working for, a program aimed at the destruction of our present system of government as established by the Constitution of the United States.

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, to the Republic for which it stands, and to the duly elected and properly appointed officers of that Republic."

Copies of the oath of allegiance will be furnished the officers of all affiliated clubs, to be administered to club members; and a certificate confirming the administration of the oath will be furnished for the files at National Headquarters. A similar certificate must accompany all future applications for club affiliation. It was the belief of the Committee that this step will provide the most effective answer to the element which for reasons best known to themselves have attempted to harass the Association in its program for the development of small arms marksmanship among the reputable citizens of the United States. Pointing out that the object of The National Rifle Association was thoroughly set forth in its by-laws "to educate the youth of the nation in marksmanship, to encourage marksmanship throughout the United States, particularly among civilians, both as a sport and for the purposes of qualifying as finished marksmen those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war" and that the Congress of the United States had recognized and supported the wisdom of such a plan for many years, the Executive Committee of the Association adopted a resolution recording "its belief that the recent order of the Secretary of War directing the discontinuance of the sale and issue of rifles, repair parts, ammunition and components is detrimental to the national defense and such order should be rescinded." The officers of the Association were directed to lay this resolution and all the pertinent facts before the new Secretary of War and to urge that the issue and sale of rifles and ammunition be immediately

re-established. The Executive Committee learned that many Senators and Congressmen were greatly opposed to the stop order which had been issued following Congressman Dickstein's attack on the N. R. A. in Congress, and the belief was expressed that when the Secretary of War has had an opportunity to digest all the facts in the matter the stop order will be rescinded and the provisions of Section 113 of the National Defense Act will again be complied with.

The Committee also discussed the numerous so-called national defense organizations which have been publicized during the past few months. Some of these so-called plans have many of the earmarks of being rackets based on the solicitation of memberships or the selling of uniforms to gullible citizens who want to do their bit. Other plans, some of which have even reached the stage of being introduced as bills in Congress, apparently have no knowledge of the fact that the National Defense Act and various mobilization plans worked out under the provisions of that Act already provide an adequate blueprint for a war time military and industrial mobilization of the nation's resources. In order to provide the public and the members of the Association with a clear picture of the Association's policy in a national defense emergency such as that which now exists, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, it has been the continuing purpose of The National Rifle Association of America as set forth in its by-laws to extend the organization of civilian rifle and pistol clubs 'to encourage marksmanship throughout the United States * * * both as a sport and for the purpose of qualifying as finished marksmen those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war', and

"Whereas, such civilian rifle clubs now exist within every State, Territory and the District of Columbia and include in their membership men trained, under the methods regularly employed by, and under the supervision of, the armed services, in group discipline and as competent small arms instructors,

"Be It Resolved, that The National Rifle Association of America hereby offers its services and the cooperation of its 2200 affiliated rifle and pistol clubs to the Governors of the several States and Territories and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to aid in training militia units for Home Defense purposes, whenever, by reason of the mobilization of the National Guard or for other reasons, the Governors may feel that the organization of such Home Defense units is necessary or advisable, and

"Be it Further Resolved, that each and every civilian rifle club affiliated with The National Rifle Association of America is urged to immediately undertake a program of instruction in the fundamentals of small arms practice and firing line discipline for all citizens of the United States of military age resident in the community in which each club is located."

It was pointed out that under the provisions of the Constitution, Home Guard and police activities are exclusively a function of the state officials, so that the program outlined in this resolution properly dovetails with the Constitution as well as with the National Defense Act and the plans which have been carefully drawn to put the provisions of that Act into effect.

The Executive Committee also reiterated its concern over the slowness of manufacture of the Garand Rifle and the relative inefficiency of the so-called M-2 ball cartridge which has been adopted by the Army. The Committee adopted a resolution urging that experiments and development continue until "suitable autoloading rifles have been produced which shall be better adapted for rapid and inexpensive manufacture on a mass production basis than is the present Garand" and asking that the "so-called M-2 ball cartridge which was proven to be inadequate during the last war be supplanted by a cartridge of longer range, greater accuracy and increased striking power."

A resolution approving the principle of selective military training in time of peace and compulsory military training in time of war was also adopted. This resolution, however, was not intended as an endorsement of any of the several bills now being considered by Congress.

The meeting was presided over by Colonel L. W. T. Waller, Jr., President of the Association, and was attended by the following Committee members:

COLONEL N. C. NASH, JR.
MAJOR GENERAL M. A. RECKORD
BRIGADIER GENERAL F. M. WATERBURY
COLONEL F. C. ENDICOTT
LT. COL. M. A. EDSON
MAJOR F. W. PARKER, JR.
MR. THURMAN RANDLE
MR. RAY BRACKEN
MR. C. B. LISTER

The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held during the National Matches at Camp Perry in September.

PERRY DATES CHANGED

BECAUSE OF THE CONFLICT with extensive Army maneuvers to be conducted during the month of August, it has become necessary to change the dates of the National Rifle and Pistol Matches. Under the new schedule the Small Arms Firing School will open September 1 and the matches will continue until September 21. The original schedule will be followed, except that every match will be fired two weeks later than shown.

While these changes will make it impossible for some shooters to carry through their original plans to attend the matches, all shooters will agree that the completion of plans and training for our National Defense are at this time more important than even the National Matches.

The revised schedule of firing of the matches at all ranges may be secured by writing to The National Rifle Association headquarters in Washington.

Western Will Help You

IF you are planning to compete in the National Matches at Camp Perry, O., September 1 to 21 inclusive, go onto the firing lines equipped with the ammunition that has been used by scores of winners year after year. WESTERN will give you an outstanding advantage in accuracy — and a degree of confidence that will help you to ward off any tendency to "tighten up" under pressure. WESTERN rifle and pistol ammunition will *help* you to win championships.

The National Matches this year will be the most important ever held — the greatest spectacle in the history of American marksmanship. Attend and compete if you possibly can — but if you are unable to be there, rely on WESTERN to help you come out on top in any other matches you enter.

WESTERN will be represented on commercial row at Camp Perry, as usual, by men who are experienced rifle and pistol shooters. They will be glad to discuss any ammunition matters you may desire to take up with them. They will cheerfully assist you in every way possible.

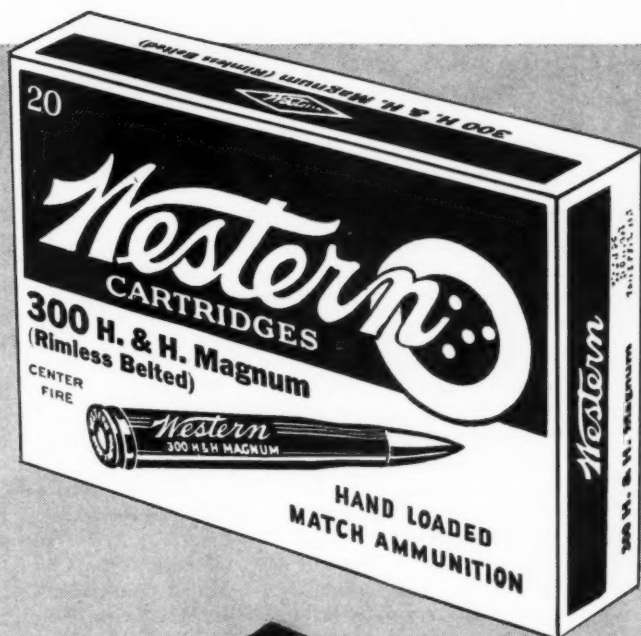
Let us mail you a copy of the Western Ammunition Handbook — Free. It gives full particulars of the complete line of WESTERN World Champion Ammunition. Contains seventy-six pages of information valuable to shooters.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Dept. H-25, EAST ALTON, ILL.

Western
WORLD CHAMPION AMMUNITION



... You Win Championships





The writer's .40-70 Ballard, with floral engraving

The Ballard

AS A BOY, FOUR THINGS IMPRESSED ME concerning Ballard rifles: 1—My elders spoke of the Ballard mechanism as one of the finest for target work. 2—A Pacific No. 5 rifle proved popular in the Oregon and Washington country earlier traversed by my granddad. 3—The once-famous .32-40 and .38-55 Ballard or Marlin cartridges were developed in these rifles. 4—Ballard rifling with deep, narrow lands was reputedly remarkable for durability and accuracy.

Later in Wyoming I was associated with a man who grew up in Craig, Colorado, in matchless deer country during the days when many families brought in seven or eight deer for the winter, before a time of seasons and limited kills; and in all of his reminiscences the .40-70 Ballard was paramount. Thus interested, it was natural for me to own and use many Ballards, and to associate with men who liked them.

Many riflemen have read the history of Ballard rifles presented by L. D. Satterlee in "The Early Ballard," in the August, 1927 *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, and by Lovell, Hepp, and Heim in "The Biography of the Ballard" in the February 1, 1926 *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. Most interested riflemen have noted on many Ballard rifles the notation, "Ballard's Patent, Nov. 5, 1861," and know that they were manufactured for approximately thirty years after this date, chiefly by Marlin.

Outstanding among Ballard advantages is its tight breeching. With a pronounced incline atop the breech-block face, and with the closing breech block sliding forward against the inclined shoulder of the receiver just behind the hammer, the Ballard breech block can be easily adjusted to rub out the thinnest tissue paper, or to seat and support .22 and other cartridges with greatest perfection. Because of the sloped seating support, if looseness develops from wear, a new link with slightly increased spacing of holes readily removes the looseness without raising the firing pin appreciably in either rim or central fire actions. This tightening process can usually be repeated until the barrel is worn out without raising the firing pin above a point where it still registers satisfactorily with priming components. Most wear occurs on link parts where surfaces are smaller and unit pressures greater than on other supporting areas.

SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

By J. V. K. WAGAR

(Continued from July issue)

With the possible exception of the easily replaced link connecting the finger lever and breech block, the durability of the heavier Ballard actions is remarkable. The receivers of these actions (which are machined smooth on the inside instead of showing casting roughness as in lighter models), the breech blocks, finger levers, trigger and hammer parts, and principal springs have been known to outlast several barrels.

The Ballard has been credited with unusually short lock time in comparison with contemporary arms, but this feature may have been overaccentuated. It is true that the Ballard hammer is lighter and travels less far than hammers of the side-hammer Sharps, the U. S. Springfield, and the heavy Remington-Rider actions, but Ballard hammer weight and falling distance are greater than those of Maynard, Peabody-Martini, and Sharps-Borchardt rifles; and with the same approximate mainspring tension Ballard lock speed is not greatly superior to that of Hepburn, Stevens, Wesson, or even Winchester rifles. Some gunsmiths, however, shorten Ballard lock time by using a heavier mainspring and notching the hammer to position it closer to the firing pin in the cocked position.

Trigger pulls on Ballard rifles are outstandingly good. The single trigger has practically no backlash, and Ballard double set triggers are markedly durable and capable of fine and certain adjustment. I have found some lack of uniformity among the shapes of a few Ballard triggers and hammers; so that one must interchange them with care if one expects the safety notch to hold the hammer off the firing pin in one combination, or the falling hammer to clear the safety notch in another.

The Ballard action is unique in having the hammer and trigger parts quite completely enclosed within the longitudinally divided breech block. This permits a uniformly complete housing against dirt and moisture, especially in comparison with Stevens, Winchester, Hepburn, and similar actions in which the depressed falling block or cocked hammer provides ready access for dirt. Not even the Ballard is proof against some of our sand-laden Colorado prairie winds, but for most regions its superiority in dirt exclusion is marked.

The method of fastening the buttstock to the Ballard action, by means of a heavy, long stock-bolt, gives the tightness necessary for accurate shooting. However, there are no tangs, and the bearing surface of the wood is usually concentrated upon the outside rim of the action, rather than within this rim, and unless walnut of great density is used, stocks tend to split full length, as stated by P. H. Manly in his article "Single-Shot Rifles"

in the April, 1938 AMERICAN RIFLEMAN; or may curl back and split concentrically around the bolt shank, as in several Ballards I have owned.

The Ballard action is unusually trim in outline, permitting rifles of fine appearance to be made, and lends itself particularly well to cartridge-feeding beneath low-mounted scopes. The hammer is positioned almost directly above the trigger, which pleases many, and strikes an efficient light firing pin lying on the bore axis.

Escaping gas is readily dissipated above or on either side of the breech block, which is supported entirely by metal parts below the barrel. The breech block is quite easily removed for cleaning, provided one removes the very considerable tension upon the finger-lever screw by first opening the action. Few other single-shot actions place so much tension upon the finger-lever screw or pin in connection with the support of the breech block.

The principle of Ballard breech block support is illustrated in the sectional diagram shown herewith. The breech block, shown in heavy lines, tends upon firing to be forced downward by the inclined shoulder back of the hammer, but is kept in position by the finger lever, link, and connecting pins, and by the rear toe of the breech block resting upon a guide in the stock-screw shank.

The Ballard gives inadequate support for powerful cartridges. I have used Ballards for the .45-70 and longer .45-caliber cartridges, and have heard of them as made for the .50-70, but have found them best for the .40-85-370 Ballard cartridge with $2\frac{15}{16}$ " case, or for smaller sizes. I once saw a special .30-40 Ballard made for shooting light, paper-patched bullets, but it was ruined when somebody shot it with a regular .30-40-220 cartridge. Interestingly, the link took most of the crushing, although the entire breech block was sprung. When the Hornet cartridge was being developed, some makers would barrel Ballard actions for this cartridge, the effect of the high unit pressure being alleviated by the small head area; but in general stronger actions are favored.

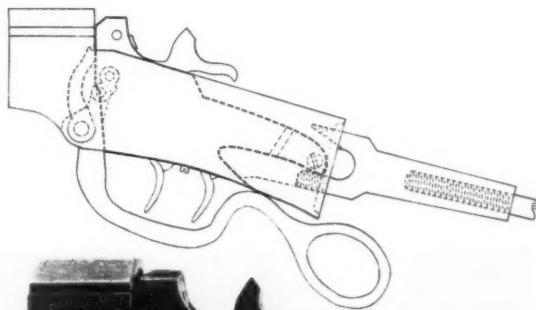
The highly hygroscopic Schuetzen powder, which tended to give disastrous pressures after dry spells in our arid climate, has destroyed several Ballard actions,

two of which incidents I saw. In one instance the receiver ring was split, although the breech block held, in a greatly loosened fashion; in the other, the breech block was wrecked. In general, then, the Ballard will give its best service with low pressures, in cartridges of medium and small size.

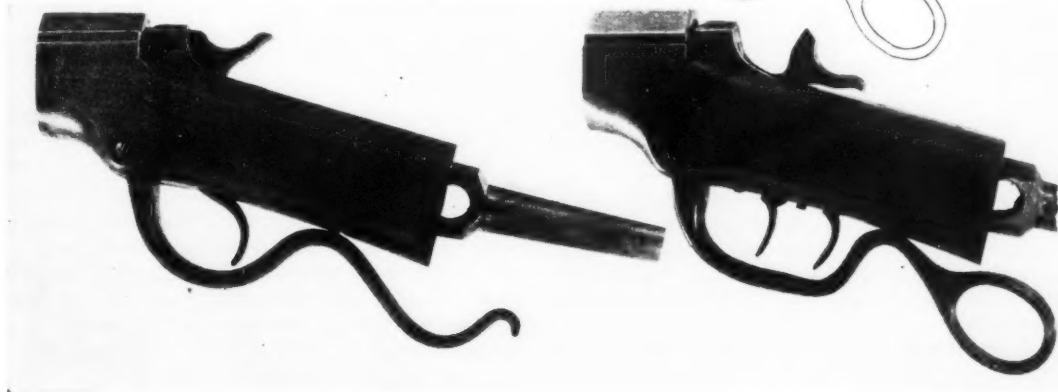
Extraction is not particularly good on Ballard rifles. On early types having the extractor actuated by a sliding knob projecting through the forearm, the knob can be rested against a rock, fence, post, or angular limb, if such is handy, and the extractor forced rearward with some certainty. The later type, pivoting upon the finger-lever pin and actuated by the finger lever, works better than the knob when using only the hands, but lacks great extraction leverage because of the length of the extractor. I have several times bent Ballard levers of the light No. 1 type before starting tight fired cases. On the other hand, the loop lever on the No. 5 action is a very sturdy affair, and can take the pressure required to extract tight large cases. In fact, I have more often seen No. 5 loop levers bent in seating cases—enough that the loop on the lever end gradually makes a seat for itself in the buttstock. The .40-70 and .40-85 Ballard cartridges have more taper than the straight .40-70 and .40-90 Sharps cartridges, and are shorter, hence they are easier to extract.

The finger-lever pin has considerable span and is not very large in diameter, considering the stresses generated by extracting tight cases and by the tight-breeching characteristic of new target rifles based upon Ballard actions. Bent pins are therefore not uncommon.

Mainly, in the article I have cited, objects to the long metal receiver which is cold on frosty mornings. Because of this action length, pistol-grip stocks cannot be easily applied to straight-grip actions, and on actions designed with a metal swell to begin a pistol grip carried



*Below—Left: .22-cal. rim-fire Ballard with light lever
Right: Pacific No. 5 Ballard; shown also in skeleton*



on in the wood, the pattern of grip is dictated by action form, and is usually too far back for effectiveness.

Unless finger-lever pin and link replacements are made as needed, the finger lever of the Ballard can wiggle abominably, for it is not as much steadied by an enlargement guiding upon other action parts as levers in Sharps, Stevens, and Winchester actions.

The finger lever is held closed by the central pin of the finger lever and link toggle-joint rocking into a position slightly forward of the upper link and finger-lever pins, and against the springing of the finger-lever pin and perhaps the rear toe of the breech block where it rests upon the slide formed for it in the stock-screw shank. If worn links and screws are replaced, a Ballard will close nicely indefinitely. And if properly cared for, many Ballards will not wear noticeably. I have a .40-85 Pacific Ballard which killed many of the antelope once in South Park of Colorado before coming into my hands,

and a fine .40-70 which I use a great deal, and both of these breech up well with the original parts.

One of the worst Ballard features lies in the fact that a forgetful or ignorant operator can cock the hammer and then crush the hammer notch or trigger nose as he opens the action with the cocked hammer projecting back over the receiver. With the deep notch characteristic of moderately heavy pulls, the operator becomes aware of something wrong before doing much damage, but I have known several finely adjusted Ballards to have the hammer notches ruined by inexperienced admirers.

M. B. Stevens, of Denver, also Arthur Hubalek, have eliminated this trouble by fitting a housing over the hammer, cutting down the hammer until it acts only as a sear to hold back a light, fast, coil-spring operated firing pin, and cocking the new mechanism by enlarging the projection on the Ballard link which in its original form brings the hammer to half cock.

TEAM SHOOTING

AND THE COACH

By CAPT. R. C. ANDREWS

ARIFLE TEAM FUNCTIONS with less apparent teamwork than a team in any other sport. However, in team shooting the division of responsibility for the results is most definite. The *shooter* is responsible for aiming and squeezing the best he knows how. He must have absolute confidence in his coach, or, failing that, be willing to abide by the coach's doping. The *coach* is responsible for all corrections, both windage and elevation, and everything else that happens to the team—especially when the team loses! For his part he wants accurate "holders" who know their zeroes, and who will fire with reasonable rapidity.

The usual method of team shooting is by pair firing. Two men fire on the same target alternately, the man on the right firing the first shot. As soon as one man has fired, and his target appears above the butts for the mark, the other member of the pair should load and get into position to "knock the target back down" into the butts again.

The problem of pairing off his team to attain the best results is also the responsibility of the coach. If he pairs his team properly his scores will improve. Notice that reference to "his scores". You shooters get that clearly; *the coach makes the score!* You're the instrument he uses to fire the rifle at a distance of some feet from him. All you have to do is aim, squeeze, and call your shot; the coach shoulders all the other worries.

The coach should pair fast shooters together. Slow shots should be paired with other snails on the team. Pair your strong, silent men together. Pair off two temperamental jitterbugs so that they can drive each other nuts with their chatter and squirming instead of spoiling two other lives and scores.

Keep scopes away from all of them lest someone think he can dope wind better than the coach and so make a

few independent corrections which will cause the poor coach to give the independent's partner a wrong correction. It is upon such trivialities that the coach's reputation as a wind doper rests. You should designate such a member of your team as alternate, in which position his individuality in shooting can be given free play, or else you should coach this individual firmly with the aid of a ball bat or a pair of hob-nailed shoes, depending upon the position he is firing.

Absolute honesty in calling his shots must be demanded of each shooter. He must call each shot just as closely as he can. He must call his bad shots just as frankly as the good ones, otherwise the coach may be misled and apply the corresponding correction to the other man of the pair and so lose some more points. Shooters must apply windage when told to, and not mislead the coach because they differ with his opinion of the necessity for a correction, by merely going through the motions of cranking the windage screw.

The coach fills out the score books so that he can keep centering the shot group as it forms. He has the scope, he sees the shots more clearly than the firer, and so can plot the group more accurately. Since his primary function is to keep the group forming over the center of the bull, he is the man to keep the score books. Needless to say, a team should never attempt a match without score books.

The coach must be something of a psychologist in handling his men. He must know which men to joke with, cajole, scold, cuss out. He must be quick to admit his own mistakes, and to accept responsibility for them. The firer isn't *always* wrong—only 99% of the time. The coach must, at all times, be a steadying influence. Loud, continuous talking seldom helps your own team,

and is usually disturbing to the ones next to you. The coach should not imitate the coxswain of a racing shell, or a quarter-back barking signals in a full stadium.

The help a coach can render at 200 offhand is small. About all he can do at this range is to act as a steadying influence, since buck fever is most prevalent here at the start of a match. It is his job to make changes in elevation. Rarely does the wind affect the bullet at offhand; *more likely it is the position of the feet.*

At 200 rapid the coach acts as a timer, gives the windage for the initial shot, if any is needed, and thereafter corrects the form and location of the group. A little study with the shooter of the latter's offhand score may suggest small changes in his sight setting for rapid fire, because of light or temperature conditions.

At 300 rapid the coach dopes the wind for the first shot. Thereafter he is a timer, and corrects the form and location of the group.

At 600 and 1000 yards the coach dopes each shot, and prescribes such changes in both windage and elevation as are necessary to center the group as it forms.

There are three general methods of calling the shot in rapid fire. It is best for the coach to adopt one of these methods, and to use that method habitually with all his men. If he attempts to call them in the manner each man prefers, he will some day forget these individual preferences and rattle some man out of a good score. Stick to one method with all men.

These three methods are: (a) calling each shot; (b) calling all but the first shot; (c) calling only those that are out of the bull.

The first method is self explanatory and is probably used more than any other. A brief call is all that is required, and all that will register on the shooter. "Good" or "O.K." describes those well in the bullseye. "In (or out) at 3" takes care of the close ones; "Out at 9" describes the wide ones.

Some coaches do not like to call the first shot, on the theory that the first one may be a bad one, and if they call it the shooter is liable to hold off from this first one, thus misplacing his group entirely. But a lot of shooters like to know where the first one goes so that they can make corrections.

A favorite method is to call only those out of the bull. The reason for this method is: (1) you don't have to worry or correct for good ones; and (2) if they are going in there, why distract the shooter by telling him so? This method is easier on the coach as well as on the teams on the right and left, as it calls for a minimum of screaming all up and down the line.

The only equipment needed by the coach is a pencil, a stop watch or a pocket watch with a large second hand, and a scope. Almost any good scope will do, provided it can be mounted on a solid tripod so that it won't shimmy in the wind, and so that the coach can sit more or less at ease behind it. It is not necessary to have one of the cumbersome million-dollar scopes which require a relief of the guard plus a middle aged boy to carry about and set up. The little B & L spotting scope is plenty good for a team scope.

Use the scope you're most familiar with. You don't need to see the bullet holes in the bull in order to call

shots at rapid fire. Set your scope slightly off focus, and watch the air disturbance made by the bullet. With a little practice you can judge the impact on the target surprisingly close.

Coaches who work all year with the same team have a cinch compared to the coach who takes a civilian team to Perry. Candidates for the team being from all over the state, it is a rare thing if they can work together before their arrival at Perry. If team members could get to know each other, if they could get accustomed to their coach, and particularly if the coach had worked with them long enough to understand the personal and shooting idiosyncrasies of each man, team scores at Perry would bounce right up.

Since in most cases this is impossible prior to assembling at Perry, it behooves the coach with a team at Perry to use every minute of the time on the range to learn his men. *He should give up his own shooting* long enough to use the scope on each of his men when they are at individual practice. He should get all his men on the same or adjacent targets in order to do this. Other shooters are surprisingly cooperative about changing places from one target to another with team members so that teams can be together.

Enter every team match for which your team is eligible, at any range or course of fire. This gives you a chance to study each man's performance under the scope, to learn his zeroes, his little peculiarities of temperament and of firing. Get them accustomed to you and your methods before the big team match, which is your team's only justification for being up there in the first place. The relatively small amount of money you spend to enter team matches you know you can't win—getting a little high-priced practice, in other words—will pay dividends when you come to the Big Day.

Advice to team shots: "Don't shoot the piano player, boys; he's doing the best he can!"

Advice to coaches: NEVER expect your men to know their zeroes! *Never trust them to set their sights properly.*

TELEGRAM FROM CAPTAIN ANDREWS

"AMERICAN RIFLEMAN—

PLEASE GIVE PROMINENCE TO THIS CORRECTION OF MY TERRIFIC BOBBLE CONCERNING WINDAGE RULE IN MY ARTICLE IN THE JULY ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. THE RULE IS THAT THE RANGE TIMES THE VELOCITY DIVIDED BY TEN EQUALS THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF QUARTER POINTS OF WINDAGE TO USE FOR A THREE OR NINE O'CLOCK WIND. I HAVE NO ALIBI BUT GREAT REGRET FOR THIS ERROR WHICH I HOPE HAS NOT MISLED ANYONE. PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH OF SAME ARTICLE CONTAINS BEST RULE NAMELY REFER TO A GOOD SCORE-BOOK. SORRY—

CAPT ANDREWS."

THE STEVENS .22-410

By ERIC DALE

WHILE I HAVE BEEN LISTENING to the discussions concerning the advantages and disadvantages of this new Stevens product, I have carefully refrained from entering into these until I had given the new gun a thorough try-out.

An enthusiastic hunter at the age of twelve, and now past sixty, I have been looking for a practical combination of rifle and shotgun for the past forty years, and was therefore inclined to favor this embryo product, and give it a fair trial. Being permitted when a boy to use my father's over-and-under muzzle-loading shotgun and rifle, I learned while young the utility of such a weapon. But the gun manufacturers in general side-stepped the proposition, and I have never been able to secure the firearm I have yearned for until recently, when Stevens entered the field by manufacturing what I consider to be the cleverest small-game arm ever designed.

I have purchased one of these guns, and predict that the sale of this arm will reach the highest figure of any gun manufactured since the Civil War. It sells for \$13.85 at mail-order stores, and a set of the best sights will run \$6 more. This includes a special Lyman No. 55 peep in rear, and in front a hand-made hand sight with a 45° blade.

Several years ago, after careful consideration, I adopted the .30-'06 Springfield as my one and only big-game rifle, and now I have chosen the little Stevens .22-410 as my only small-game gun hereafter. It has passed all requirements for accuracy and efficiency. Its light weight (5½ pounds) and its short 24-inch barrel make it a fast little gun for grouse and other small game. I expect to get a set of reloading tools for the 410 shell. These shells retail for 95¢ per box, and it should be possible to reload them for less.

It is not unusual to hear a shooter condemn the gun companies because they do not equip their rifles with good sights, but I see no reason for such condemnation. Some shooters desire open sights, some peep, and some telescope, and no company could please everyone. The best standard equipment is the plain open sight, as generally furnished, to be replaced by one of the shooter's selection if he so desires. And it happened in this instance that the coarse front bead and cheap open rear sight did not suit me. It was

very good sighting equipment for the 410, but rather inadequate for the rifle.

So I took my troubles to Lyman, and was informed that they were bringing out for this gun a modification of their No. 55 sight—a sight with both windage and elevation adjustments. This sight, with tap and drill, cost \$3.50. I did the mounting myself. Then I designed a front sight of the band type, and had a skilled mechanic make it. It cost me \$2.50, and any one can have it duplicated by sending their .22-410 barrel to A. Bloomquist, 120 South Wood Street, Emporium, Pennsylvania, together with the price of \$2.50. This sight is a double-band affair (on account of the two barrels) with a 45° blade of polished steel. It is nicely blued to match the gun, and is by far the best sight I have ever seen on one of these guns. [A very good set of sights has been specially designed for the Stevens .20-410 by O. E. Wheelock, of Sherburne, New York.—Ed.]

The .22-410 is a well-designed gun. The barrel length of 24 inches is very popular, and in this case gives one a short, compact weapon measuring overall 38 inches. The sight radius with peep sight is only 24 inches as against probably 30 inches in a bolt-type rifle, and this may be a handicap from a target shooter's point of view, though actually much game has been killed with rifles so sighted. It is presumed that the maximum penetration of a common .22 long rifle cartridge is developed in a 20-inch barrel, additional barrel length serving only to slacken the speed of the bullet. In the case of the .22 long rifle high-speed cartridge, the logical length of barrel is suggested as 23 inches, and so Stevens, in making this gun, cut back the rifling from the muzzle for about an inch, so that when the bullet is an inch from the muzzle it is practically free and traveling through space. [Actually, this counter-boring of the muzzle was originally done for a different reason.—Ed.]

The two barrels are under control of a little button on the right-hand side of the gun. I carry this button down so as to have the shotgun barrel immediately available. The rifle barrel is made ready for firing by pushing the button up.

It might be presumed that this little weapon employs two separate barrels mounted one over the other. However, the two barrels are bored from one piece of steel—a clever piece of brain work, for this arrangement lends additional stiffness, especially to the rifle barrel.

I first shot the 410 barrel against my 12-gauge full-choke LeFever, which has a 28-inch barrel, using in both instances high-speed shells loaded with No. 6 shot; and although the 410 had 4 inches less barrel, the penetration was the same as that of the larger gun. I then shot it against a 24-inch 410 single-shot and a 26-inch 410 double, and in both instances the .22-410 gave considerably more penetration. Inasmuch as the single had the same length of barrel as the .22-410, I am inclined to believe that the superior penetration of the latter was due to the choke.

I next tried the famous rifled slugs that were brought out during the past year, but here I met with my first disappointment. The gun shot wild. I attribute this to the hard choke. [As previously reported in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, in an early review of the Stevens .22-410, the Dope Bag test with these slugs resulted in very satisfactory accuracy, even with the factory open sights.—Ed.]



HANDGUN-SIGHT TESTS

By WALTER F. ROPER

THE LOCAL CHAMP FIRED his last shot, muttered a healthy "damn," gathered up his equipment, and walked away from the pistol firing line. Near the score board he met another shooter from his club, and in a subdued voice said, "Look out for that sun on the side of your sights, Bill; it just made me shoot a couple of lousy sixes."

On other ranges that same day, other shooters were blaming their poorer-than-usual scores on tired eyes, a new $\frac{1}{10}$ " or $\frac{1}{8}$ " front sight, or a sight radius a fraction of an inch shorter than they usually used. When the day turned cloudy, some blamed the dark targets for their low shots, while others were convinced that the same condition had caused the high shots on their targets.

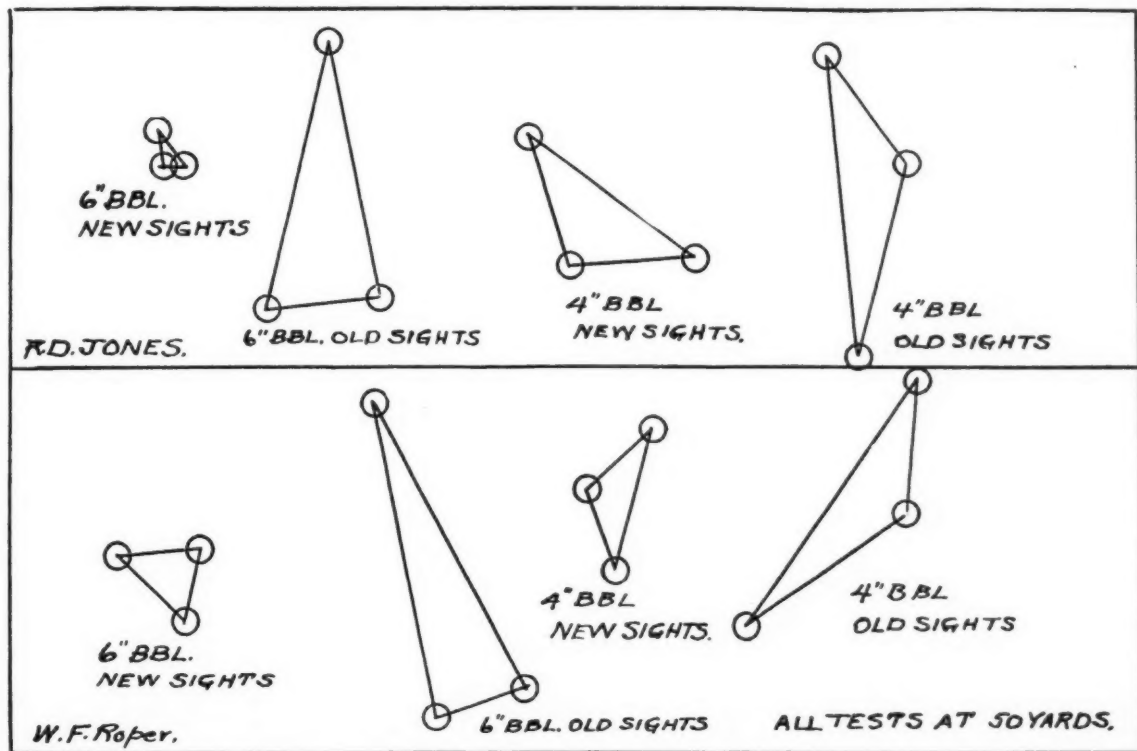
All of us who have attended shoots and heard pistolmen talk are familiar with the many ideas about sights, but how many of us know what is really true, and what is simply "folklore" that has been handed down by the old-timers and which probably started as just another alibi? This article is a report on some tests made for the purpose of getting at some of the facts. They cannot cover the whole subject, and the results found may not hold true for all shooters; however, they do show what is true for two shooters, and I hope will suggest a method of testing which others will use, to the end that we may be able to formulate rules, based upon facts, which will cover the "general" case. I suspect, however, that as eyes vary, tests will show mostly

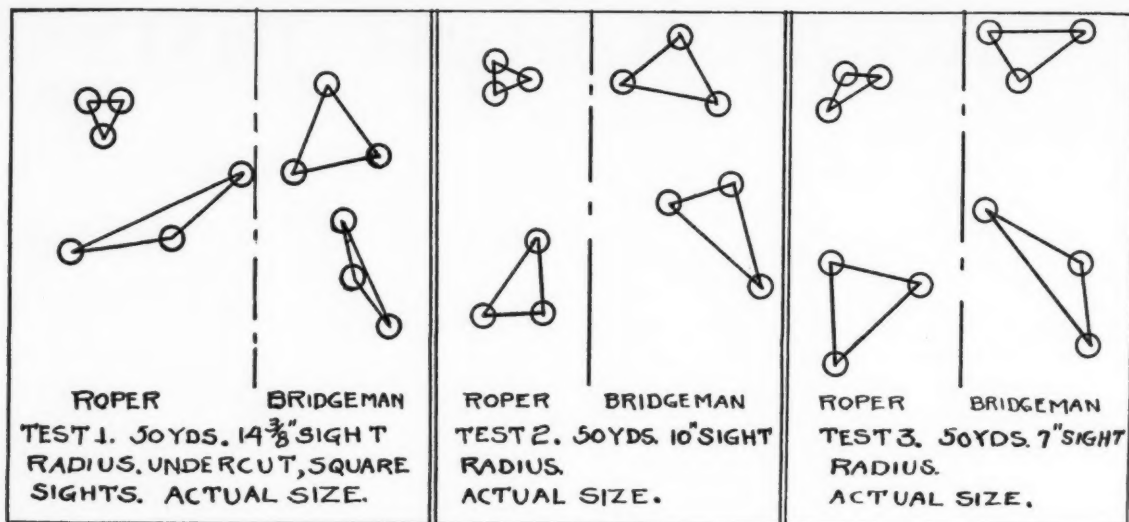
what is true for any given shooter; but even that is worth while when every point counts.

One day way back in 1923 while with Smith & Wesson, I had a great desire to really *know* just how much better sighting could be done with the new Patridge-type sights which had been recently adopted, than was possible with the old thin-blade sights. On the basis that "the more easily the sights are seen, the more accurately they can be aligned," the new wide sights should give better shooting, but a shooting test by several fine marksmen had given such inconclusive results that it was evident that to get any worthwhile data, the errors of holding and trigger-squeezing must be eliminated and the test so made that only the errors due to sighting could be determined. It was then that the "sighting triangle" method of testing was recognized as the only reliable way to test sights. Just as a matter of interest, I am including the tests made of the "old" and "new" S.&W. sights at that time. For the gap of 16 years—I apologize!

In 1932 the accuracy of aiming that was possible with 7- and 8-inch barrel single-shot pistols, as compared with that possible with the standard 10-inch barrel, became of interest, and was determined by the sighting-triangle method, and the rather surprising results were published by Colonel Hatcher in his book "A Text Book of Pistols and Revolvers." However, both of these tests were made to

The 1923 test of the "Old" and "New" S. & W. Sights. Sight radius seems to be important with these sights. Also, the wide sights certainly showed an improvement over the old thin ones





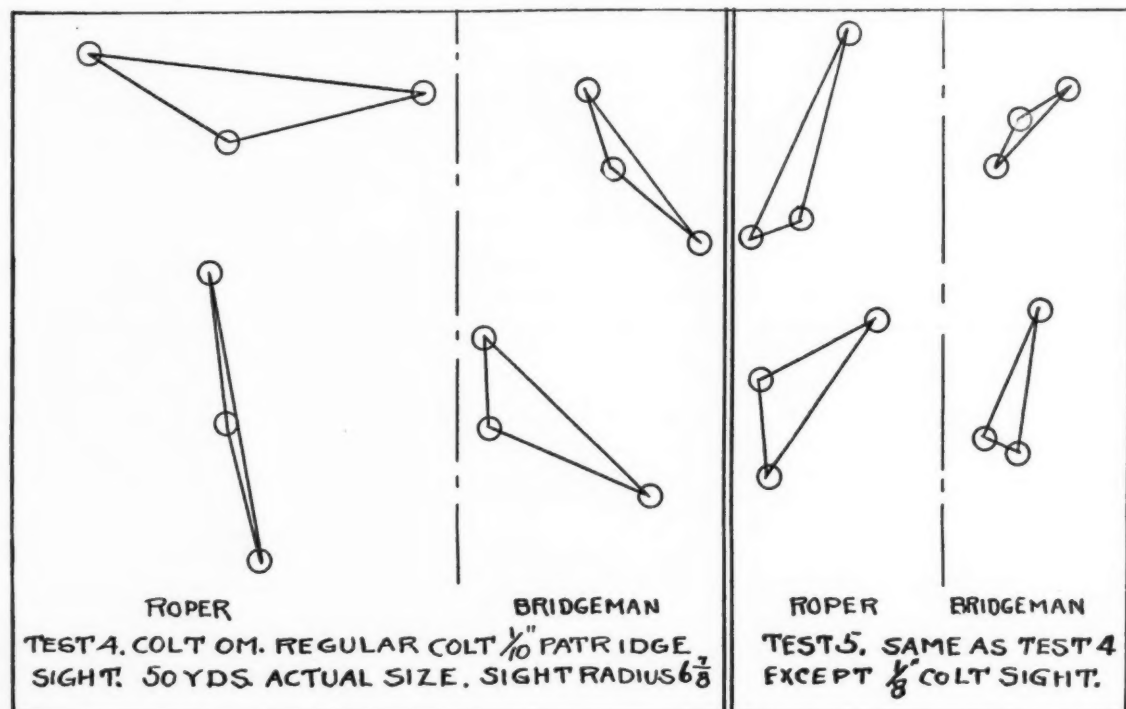
Tests 1, 2, and 3—The effect of sight radius. For this test was used an H. & R. 10" pistol with a movable front sight and the rear sight on an extension, permitting any sight radius from 7" to 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Both the front and rear sights were sharply undercut. This is one of the most interesting and surprising of all the tests. The only possible conclusion is that for the two shooters named the accuracy of aiming, at least with these sights, is not in proportion to the sight radius. Compare tests 1 and 3. In test 3 the sight radius is less than half that in test 1

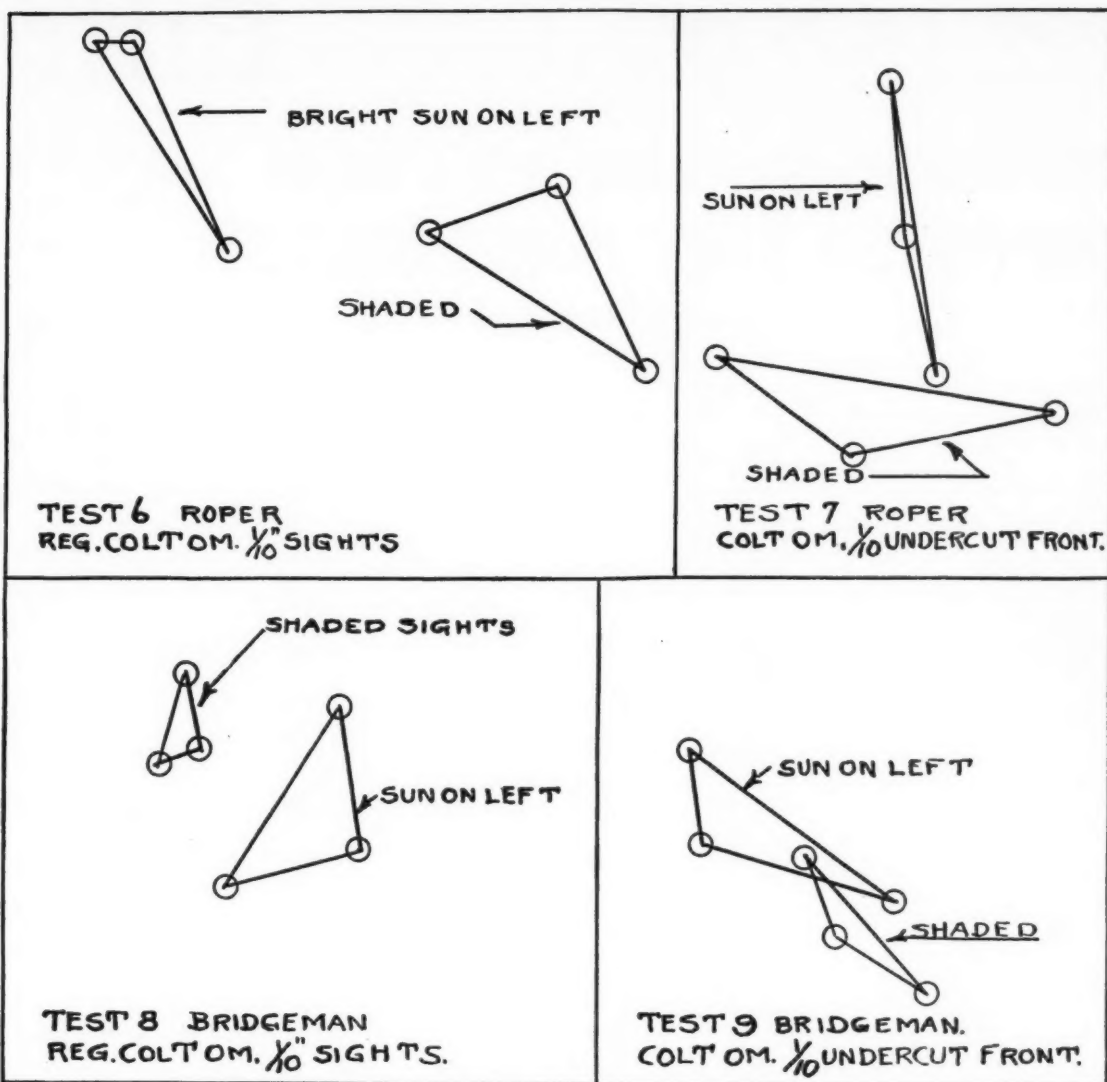
get the answer to a single question, and it was not until recently that an opportunity was found to make more general tests of sights and sighting.

Of course all the older readers of the RIFLEMAN are familiar with, and have themselves tried, the sighting-

triangle test, but as this report will probably be of interest mostly to the really new shooters, let's be sure that the triangle method is understood. It is usually used to teach new shooters how to sight a gun, and to show them how accurately they do so. In it the gun is fastened so that its

Tests 4 and 5—The effect of sight radius. It is clearly evident from these tests that the $\frac{1}{8}$ " sight has a distinct advantage, at least for the two shooters named. For Bridgeman the advantage is fully 40%, and for me it is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, over the $\frac{1}{10}$ " sight. As this test was made on a different day from Nos. 1, 2, and 3, it is evident that either a shooter's ability varies considerably from day to day, or the sights in this test are much less efficient than those in the first three tests. It is best, therefore, to compare tests made on the same day





Tests 6, 7, 8, and 9—The effect of bright light upon one side of the sights, first with regular sights and (2nd) with an undercut sight of the same width. In these tests the gun AND the record paper remained in a fixed position while the two groups were made by each shooter. A shield was placed alongside the gun for the shaded tests. Evidently there is no fixed rule for the effect of sun on the side of the sights. Note that one shooter groups toward the sun while the other groups away from it. Note also, however, that undercutting practically eliminates the effect of light upon the side of the sights. Certainly no shooter can hold well enough to warrant making any allowance for side light if he is using undercut sights. See tests 7 and 9

Page 36, top: Tests 10, 11, 12, and 13—The accuracy of sighting and the effect of side light with the .45 Automatic. A comparison of these triangles with those made with the Officers' Model indicates that the .45 is not the difficult gun to sight that many think. As a matter of fact the sight radius is the same as that of the Officers' Model, and not short as has often been stated. Note that undercutting the rear sight and eliminating reflection from the front sight prevented any shift in the group due to side light

position will remain unchanged, and it will be the same distance from the shooter's eye as when actually shooting. The standard bullseye for the distance is usually mounted on a piece of cardboard, and moved over a plain piece of paper by an assistant, as directed by the shooter, until to him (the shooter), as he looks over the sights, it appears to be exactly centered over the front sight when that sight is centered in the rear notch with its top even with the top of the rear sight. When the target has been brought into this position, a pin is pushed through a hole in the center

of the sighting bullseye, and into the paper behind it. Three such tests give the three corners of a triangle, and the size of this triangle indicates the accuracy of aiming.

Naturally one's eyesight varies somewhat in sharpness from day to day, but on a given day we can safely assume that tests by a given shooter of different kinds of sights, or of the same sights under different conditions, will indicate the relative accuracy with which he can sight with different sights or under different conditions. To test sights, we use the triangle method in reverse, assuming that the shooter's

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., AUG. 1940

Rifle Remington

REMINGTON ANNOUNCES A NEW IMPROVED SOFT POINT BULLET

for center fire hunting rifles

"CORE-LOKT" controlled mushrooming feature now available in soft point bullets at no extra cost

Since the announcement of the Core-Lokt mushroom bullet last year, big game hunters everywhere have been loud in their praise of its performance. Now the Core-Lokt feature is available to meet the demands of those who prefer the soft point bullet for big and medium game.

This bullet introduces a new type of notched jacket tip which has these advantages: 1—The bullet expands symmetrically, owing to lines of direction induced by the notches of the jacket, for tremendous power and smashing effect; 2—Mushrooming starts immediately and is dependable in both large and small caliber bullets; 3—Bullet core is locked in heavy jacket for minimum disintegration; 4—Mushrooms to twice caliber at hunting ranges; 5—Ballistics same as regular soft point bullets in comparable weights.

"Core-Lokt" principle has been tried and proved

Hundreds of unsolicited letters received from prominent big game hunters testify to the exceptional performance of Core-Lokt bullets on all kinds of game. Here are just a few quotations: (Moose) "Bullet mushroomed perfectly, exactly as advertised." (Mountain goat) "At 300 yards . . . one shot delivered a paralyzing blow." (Deer) "Best bullet for game that has yet been brought out."

Typical Core-Lokt soft point rifle bullet



1. Special notching of jacket provides directional spreading lines for absolutely uniform expansion

2. Thin metal jacket here starts immediate mushrooming

3. Heavy jacket here prevents bullet disintegration

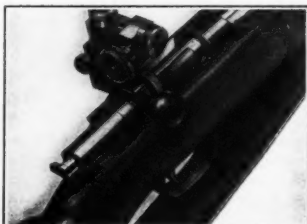
4. Bullet core locked inside heavy jacket

5. Uniform expansion to twice original caliber at 100 yards in animal flesh

Typical old style soft point rifle bullet



37 PERFORMANCE CONTINUES TO AMAZE AND DELIGHT SMALLBORE EXPERTS

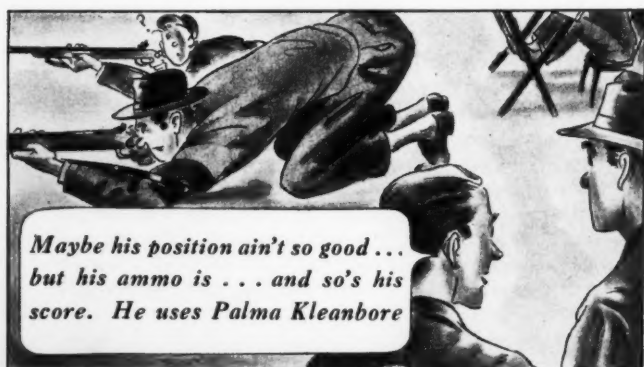


Low up-turn of bolt and smooth, easy action are features of the Model 37. Extension block for rear sight supplied at no extra cost. New adapter for rear sight to take special discs.

Apparently a great many shooters have been waiting for a long time for a rifle like the new 1940 Model 37, judging from the continued enthusiasm for it.

Many of them first thought it was just another match rifle—a good one, of course—but nothing to get all excited about. That was before they tried one! When you read here that the new Model 37 trigger has absolutely no perceptible backlash, you can't get as excited about it as if you had the rifle in your hands, and were squeezing it off. We don't expect you to. But for Heaven's sake get out and try one of these rifles before the big matches are here! Then you'll know what all this shouting about the new trigger and the new stock is all about!

That stock is really a honey! The comb is a little higher and thicker, and rides straight back so that your eye finds the sight quickly and easily. The iron sight sighting plane is exactly the same as the telescope sighting plane. Pistol grip is close to the trigger . . . fore-end is larger and slightly wider. And, with the new rich, dark finish, the stock looks as good as it feels!



POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by FRANK J. KAHR



I hope a lot of you fellows planning to sign up for the Service Arms Firing School at Camp Perry. It's fine experience for you, a useful review of fundamentals, and it makes you a better citizen.

* * *

The Veterans of Foreign Wars with 5,000 local units throughout the country, are planning with the cooperation of the National Rifle Association to conduct a campaign to sponsor and organize junior rifle clubs. We pledge ourselves to help this campaign in every way possible and hope you fellows will help too. It's one of the greatest things that's ever happened to increase interest in target shooting.

* * *

I was talking to a certain well-known smallbore expert the other day. He announced that the best way to improve prone shooting is to practice offhand shooting. Said the offhand position teaches a fine squeeze.

* * *

The new moderate priced Remington target rifle, the 513T Matchmaster, has been a terrific success, especially in schools and camps and indoor leagues. It's a great offhand rifle, too.

* * *

Notice the position of the rifle in the cartoon at the left. Do you think that's exaggerated? But I tell you I've seen positions that even have it worse. And yet some of these fellows really get good scores.

* * *

Target shooters who are hunters will be interested in the accuracy of the new Remington Soft Point Core-Lokt bullet. This isn't intended as a replacement for ammunition like .30 Springfield or .243 Winchester, but it's remarkable for its kind. When you sight in a Remington rifle this fall, test it for accuracy. You'll get a real surprise.

Higher Scoring at Coming Big Shoots Indicated By Sensational Grouping of New M37 & "Targetmaster"

More and more shooters swing to red hot rifle and ammunition combination

you fellows
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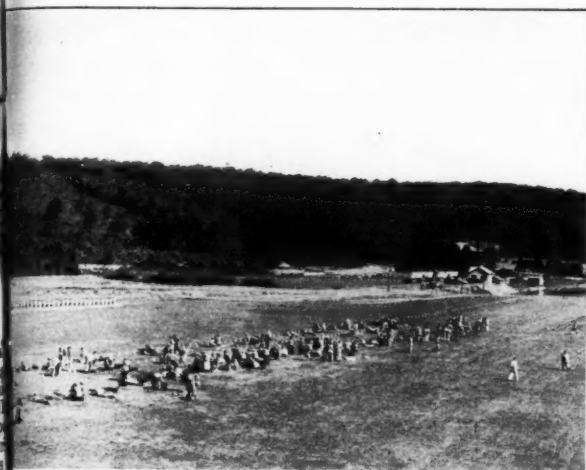
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it's remarka
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mity! It's no wonder that
Match ammunition re
such a favorite with ex
ced riflemen all over the
y.



Most beautiful rifle range in the country
in the firing line at Camp Ritchie, Md., scene of the recent
Smallbore Championships. Framed by the Blue Ridge
Mountains, this range is admittedly the finest in the country.
at lake in the background, by the way, has plenty of bass
One of the visiting riflemen took a three-pound beauty
of the lake on the Fourth of July.)

Unusual test proves firmity of Palma Match Ammunition

is a story that dramatically
strates the absolute uni
ty of Palma Match. It
ed at one of the country's
at ranges.

Remington employee dis
ed in his kit box, four boxes
Palma Match ammunition—
box 7 years old, one 5, one
one 1. So he got four tar
on the 50-yard practice
and started shooting. As
ed, he went from one box
ammunition to another. The
was four different pos

here's the remarkable

Those four possibilities
shot without any change
sight settings from start
to finish!

you get ammunition that
as like that, you've really
quality all shooters rank
only to accuracy . . .
ammunition mity! It's no wonder that
Match ammunition re
such a favorite with ex
ced riflemen all over the
y.

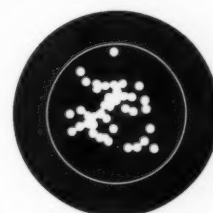
Very few smallbore records have stood for any great length of
time, particularly in recent years. Increases in attendance at
shoots, and increasing skill among shooters, are partly respon
sible. But another contributing cause has been the steady im
provement of match rifles and match ammunition.

Even a small margin of superiority looms large in modern
smallbore shooting. Almost every match is won with a pos
sible, and sometimes there are as many as 20 different pos
sibles!

Realizing the importance of
having every conceivable break
in gun and ammunition, shoot
ers are checking and testing
their rifles . . . matching rifle
and ammunition for best results
... with greater thoroughness
than ever before.

Remington this year is offer
ing what we believe to be the
finest match rifle and ammu
nition combination we have ever
seen . . . the new 1940 Model
37 and Police Targetmaster am
munition.

Test groups fired with this
combination have amazed even



blasé ballistics experts. The test
group shown here is not at all
exceptional. Many groups as
good or better occur in the course
of our continual check-up on
every lot of ammunition.

Tested outside the laboratory as well as in!

An ammunition that goes great
guns on a testing range does not
always stand the gaff when it's
fired outdoors. But Target
master does! We've tested it in
everything from a gale to a
zephyr. It's a real wind-bucker!
We've fired it in extremes of
heat and cold, in dry air and in
humid. There were changes in
the location of the groups, nat
urally (since we didn't touch the
sights), but the grouping was
almost as good as indoors!

These things count, too

If there's anything more an
noying in the middle of a match
than a misfire, we don't know
of it. But that's one thing that's
extremely rare . . . almost non
existent . . . with Targetmaster.

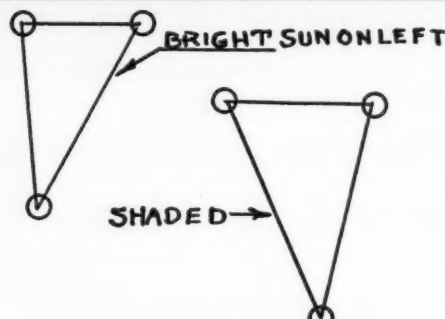
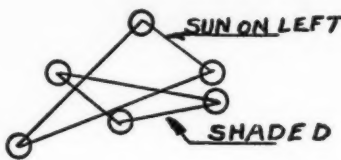
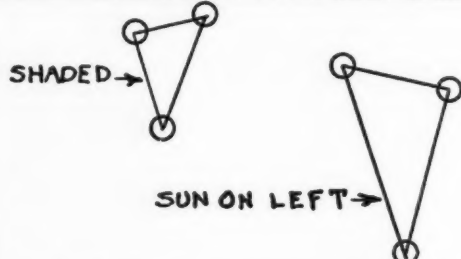
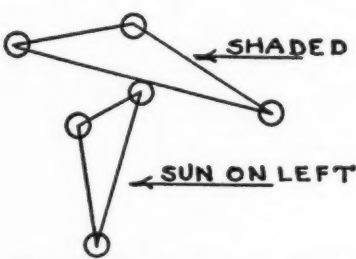
Lubrication is a big factor,
too. The lubrication on a Tar
getmaster bullet covers it evenly
and completely . . . gives fullest
protection to the bore. "Klean
bore" priming, too, ought not to
be taken for granted . . . ever!

Whether you shoot a new
Model 37 or some other match
rifle, you're pretty fussy about
how that gun is handled and
treated. As you should be, since
you are handling an instrument
of amazing precision. The best
care you can give that rifle is to
shoot nothing but Kleanbore
ammunition in it!

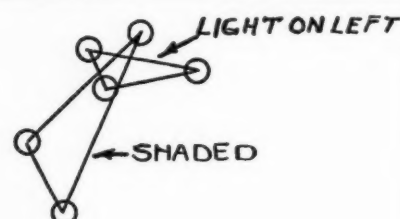
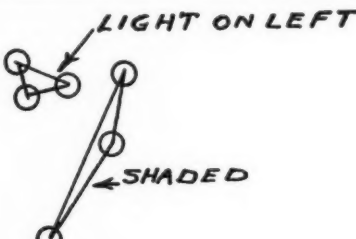

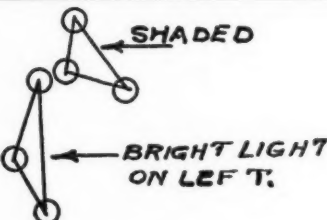
GOING TO CAMP PERRY?

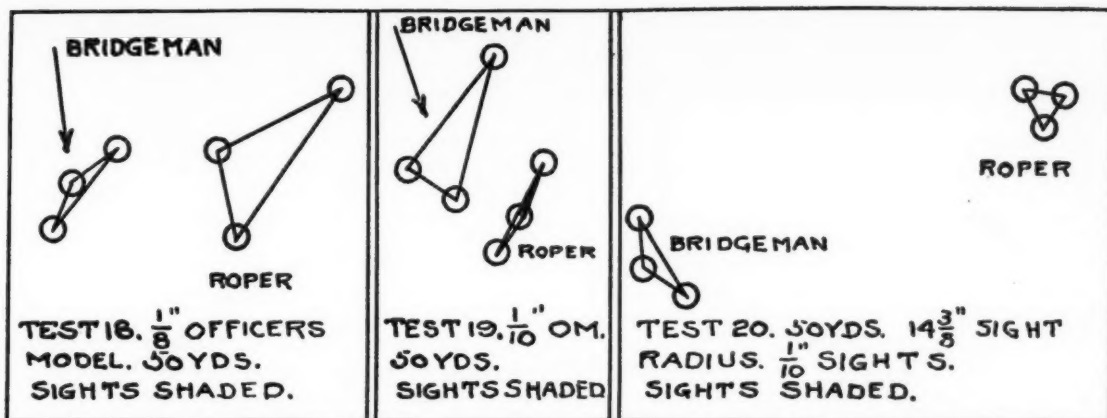


If Camp Ritchie is the most beautiful range in the country,
Camp Perry is certainly the biggest. The firing line is over a
mile and a half long! The NRA and U. S. Army do a super
lative job of handling the thousands of competitors. You're
in the major leagues when you arrive at Camp Perry, so it's
a good idea to practice up beforehand—and to match up your
rifle with the best possible ammunition (Targetmaster, prob
ably, or Palma Kleanbore). Incidentally, if you intend to enter
any of the .30 caliber events, look into Remington Palma .30
Springfield ammunition.

 <p>TEST 10. ROPER. 45 AUTO. NAT MATCH FRONT, VERTICAL REAR.</p>	 <p>TEST 11. ROPER. 45 AUTO. NAT MATCH FRONT, SPECIAL UNDERCUT REAR SIGHT.</p>
 <p>TEST 12. BRIDGEMAN. 45 SAME AS IN TEST 10.</p>	 <p>TEST 13. BRIDGEMAN. 45 AUTO SAME AS IN TEST 11.</p>

Below: Tests 14, 15, 16, and 17—A test of the M. T. Woodsman equipped with sights made as the foregoing tests indicate will give greatest accuracy and be least affected by light changes. Although the tests did not show that the $14\frac{3}{8}$ " radius gave any real improvement in the accuracy of sighting (see tests 1, 2, and 3), it was evident that the sights on this gun did give remarkable accuracy of sighting, so similar $\frac{1}{8}$ " undercut sights were made for this gun, and these tests show that they allow remarkably accurate sighting with very little shift due to light changes

 <p>TEST 14. ROPER. M.T. WOODSMAN SPECIAL $\frac{1}{8}$" UNDERCUT SIGHTS.</p>	 <p>TEST 15. BRIDGEMAN SAME GUN AS IN TEST 14.</p>
 <p>TEST 16. ROPER. $14\frac{3}{8}$" SIGHT RADIUS UNDERCUT SIGHTS.</p>	 <p>TEST 17. BRIDGEMAN $14\frac{3}{8}$" SIGHT RADIUS, UNDERCUT.</p>



Tests 18, 19, 20—How do different shooters see the sights? In this test the gun and the record paper remained in a fixed position while both shooters made their triangles. Note that friend Bridgeman always shoots to the left of my groups (something we have noticed in actual firing), and that this effect is greater with the very long sight radius.

ability remains constant, so that his triangles will show the difference in efficiency of the sights.

One caution is necessary in regard to making sighting triangles: The assistant who operates the movable target must not help the shooter by moving the aiming mark toward the spot marked in the previous trial. He should make the shooter MAKE HIM move the target. Also, there must be no "good enough" shots. Each one must be just as perfect as the shooter can make it. That means a somewhat tiresome job for the assistant, especially if the usual loose aiming target is used. To make the job as easy as possible, and the results more accurate, I use an arrangement designed by my friend M. J. Patterson, of Chatham, Massachusetts. His device consists of two wooden arms, each about ten inches long, pivoted to each other at one end. The free end of one carries the aiming target, while the free end of the other is pivoted to the back board which carries the paper over which the target is moved. This is a most practical and helpful arrangement, and permits much finer results than the usual manually supported and operated target. In operation, the assistant simply pushes the disc up, down, or sideways as directed by the shooter, and it stays in position due to the friction at the pivot points.

The test triangles shown in the following cuts have been chosen from a great many as being the most interesting, and include the results of tests to show the effect of sight radius, the effect of bright light on one side of the sights, tests of

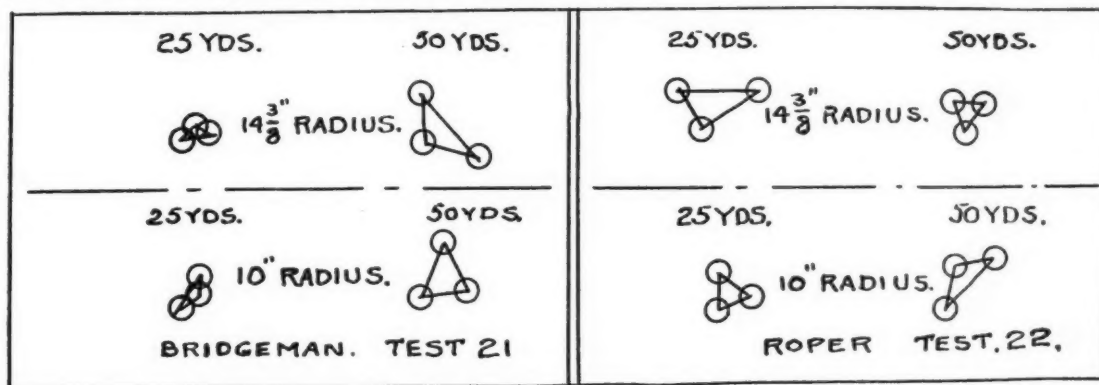
sights of different widths, and tests of the accuracy of sighting and the effect of light upon the side of the sights of the .45 Automatic, because of the general belief that this gun is difficult to sight and is greatly affected by changes in the lighting. Triangles are also shown to indicate how differently different shooters see their sights, and the difference in the accuracy of sighting at 25 and 50 yards. Also, test triangles are shown of a Match Target Woodsman equipped with sights designed from the information obtained from these tests.

It is hoped that the results of these tests, as given here, will encourage many shooters to conduct similar tests, pool their findings, and so make it possible to establish general rules which will result in real improvements in our handgun sighting equipment.

Conclusions

This is the part that caution suggests should be avoided as it is very easy to draw wrong or at least questionable conclusions from tests. For Bridgeman and me, however, it seems (1) that accuracy of sighting is not in proportion to sight radius; (2) sharply undercut sights practically eliminate the effect of light changes; (3) a $\frac{3}{8}$ " front sight is distinctly better than a $\frac{1}{10}$ "; (4) we can claim no alibi for our poor shooting with the .45 because of the sights; (5) we had better stick to guns sighted for our eyes, especially if we shoot the long-sight-radius pistol.

Tests 21 and 22—The accuracy of sighting at 25 and 50 yards with different sight spacing. From this test it would appear that the accuracy of sighting is in proportion to the distance, but not in proportion to the distance between sights.



The Old Coach's Corner

STRENGTHENING OUR DEFENSE

MOST OF US ARE WONDERING WHAT we can do to make and keep our Liberty, our Nation, and our Homes safe and sound in these troubled and uncertain times. We wish there was some work for us that would be more positive, more aggressive than just lending our approval to National Defense, subscribing to the Red Cross, and paying our taxes. Well, there *is* something decidedly worth while that we older and more experienced riflemen can do, and that we are starting right now to do.

Losses in war are in direct proportion to the lack of training of the troops engaged. More than half of an army consists of Infantry, and the losses in the Infantry are larger than in any other branch. If it comes to the worst, which we hope won't happen, if you, or your buddy, or your son volunteers or is drafted, the chances are that you will go into the Infantry.

That portion of the training of the soldier that takes the longest time, is marksmanship. No matter what combatant branch a man or boy serves in, marksmanship is essential. The *fundamentals* of rifle, pistol, machine gun, or aerial shooting and artillery gunnery are all the same. We can teach marksmanship easiest, quickest, and cheapest by Small Bore Rifle shooting. Here, therefore, is something definite and positive for each of us older riflemen to do. We can instruct as many youngsters between 18 and 25 years of age in the fundamentals of marksmanship as we can conveniently handle. And the youngsters, for their part, can take this training, endeavoring to become both good shots and good coaches. Let each and every one of us determine that so far as our efforts will avail, no American soldier will be sent to the front who does not know how to use his arms effectively.

We read much in the papers, and listen to more on the radio, about the deficiencies of our National Defense, and the billions we are spending on it; about our Industrial Preparedness, and the increases in our Regular Army. But there are other weak links, and one of the most serious, and that takes a long time to remedy, is the lack of training on the part of our young men. While this weak link continues to exist it is simply an invitation to an aggressor nation to attack us quickly before we can train. But if, in addition to our other preparations, we start in right now to train, or even partly train, our young men we will so strengthen our Defense that a hostile nation will think twice before attacking us. This is the best insurance for the continuance of peace and the preservation of our Liberty that I know of. Switzerland, a nation of riflemen, has not so far been attacked or even seriously threatened, either in the last war or in this, despite her geographical position.

There is no time to lose. We have had horrible examples of how quickly things can happen to nations abroad. All the rifle and pistol clubs, all Camp Perry graduates, and all good shots should get to work at once. I don't mean next week, or next month,—I mean today. Don't wait for any new organization. *The movement is organized right now.* What more organization do we need than the N.R.A., who have been organizing for this very emergency for the past 37 years? We have our members and our clubs all set, ready to go. You know the plan. We have our pamphlets on marksmanship and rifle range construction. You all of you have your own equipment, your own small bore rifles

and your spotting scopes. We can all well afford to supply our own ammunition and the few other things we need.

What I have to suggest here is only one way to go about it. You may have other ideas that will work better in your case. *But don't run after any false gods with trick training methods.* If there had been any way of speeding up rifle training other than our time tried methods, the N.R.A. would have discovered it long ago. Limit your instruction to the fundamentals of good, straight shooting in the four positions, slow and rapid fire, at the official targets. Stress particularly safety precautions *and range discipline!*

The first thing you will need is a range. As you will want to start at once (August) in the present emergency, it should be an outdoor range. Perhaps you know of a nearby one, all equipped, that you can use. Your club may have one. But if not it will not be difficult to obtain the use of a piece of land for this purpose. There are plenty of patriotic farmers and others who *now* will gladly lend you the small amount of ground that is necessary. You won't need much. The Small Bore Rifle Handbook tells you all about how to build an inexpensive or extemporized range; and by the way, you should give a copy of this handbook to each one of your pupils. Write to Winchester, Remington, Western, or Savage, explaining what you want it for and including 5 cents postage for each copy.

You and your pupils will have to supply the small bore rifles, ammunition, spotting scopes, and targets. Your own small bore rifle will do for those of your pupils who do not have the cash to get their own. Fortunately there are now available a number of rifles in the lower- and medium-priced brackets which will serve quite satisfactorily for such a purpose. Everything else—shooting coats, gloves, cartridge blocks, etc., can be extemporized.

Start your pupils in dry shooting at first. Teach them the correct prone position with the gunsling, and keep them at it until they are comfortable and steady in it. Then explain about aiming and trigger squeeze, and finally work up to dry shooting prone to teach the coordination of holding, aiming, and squeezing. Until they have mastered these essentials all range work and all ammunition expended is simply wasted. To accomplish enough of this dry shooting instruction in advance of any range practice, I would suggest that it would be well for you to have your class start on a Monday, say late in the afternoon, assembling at your home or anywhere that there is a lawn or field to lie down on, with little aiming targets stuck up. Keep at this dry shooting instruction, that is, the coordination of squeeze with hold and aim, for half an hour daily all the week, then take them out on the range on Saturday for their introduction to real shooting. At the very start every pupil should be instructed in the safety precautions, and range discipline should be maintained at all times.

Conduct all your range shooting just as if it were a match, except of course every pupil should have his coach. Give the proper commands for commencing and ceasing firing. *Discipline is a very important part of the instruction.*

Also teach each man gradually the cleaning and care of a rifle, and the keeping of his own records of sight adjustment and center of impact. If you can get hold of a .30 caliber Springfield rifle, teach (Continued on page 41)

REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Continued from page 20)

comer, with 397. These were marked immediately as the two favorites with a third man, Herbert Kirby, by no means counted out of the running, after he took the second and fourth matches, the 50 meter metallic and the 100 yard metallic with scores of 394 and 390-14x, respectively. Young St. Clair came in for his first place medal of the first day in the 50 yard metallic sight with a 399-21x score. This gave a separation of two points for the leaders at the close of the day, with St. Clair on top, Barrein second and Kirby third.

Kirby started out the second day with another first place, a 399-26x to pick up one point on second place Barrein and four points on St. Clair. St. Clair came back strong in the next for a clean sweep of the two 50 yard matches with a possible 400 and 28x's. Barrein carded a 399 but Kirby fell out by his lowly 394. Two matches to go and it was Barrein first with 396-16x to St. Clair's 394-22x in the Dewar metallic sights. Kirby popped up with another first, to give him his fourth first-place medal, an even half of the eight match schedule, but St. Clair was tying with Barrein at 393 at the same time to nose Kirby out of that aggregate prize. The photo finish with neither contestant confident enough in his addition and calculations to even give out a victory smile, was soon brought out from the statistical office reading, Barrein 3159, St. Clair, 3158, Kirby, 3154.

All the while Cliff Fosberg, of Portland, and his fellow townsman, Albert Thoeni, were having a battle of their own for that trip of the Sharpshooters. Fosberg picked off three first places in his class with a goodly share of seconds and thirds to give him the winning total of 3132, but that only one point ahead of Thoeni who had struggled along until the seventh match to get one of those firsts but had managed an even showing throughout for a real threat to any Sharpshooter with Perry intentions.

The shooting pair, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Waddell, itinerant evangelists of the small bore rifle game in the Northwest, both came into their own in the second day of firing, time enough to cop off some expert medals for their class but too late to seriously threaten the top three of all classes. Ivan's aggregate, however, was fourth high of all shooters, a 3144 based on two firsts among the experts, while Mrs. Ivan followed in third place Expert class with 3122, likewise based on two expert class first medals.

Southeastern Pistol Regional

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, JUNE 21, 22, 23, 1940

The Southeastern Pistol Regional was held this year on the recently completed range of the Police Department at Jacksonville, Florida. This region was well represented with shooters from all parts of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama.

The .45 caliber events were scheduled for the first day of the shoot with the .22 and .38 matches comprising the N.R.A. Regional Aggregate being fired on Saturday and Sunday.

Ralph Kirk of the Tampa Police Department was the winner of the Regional Championship, finishing the Aggregate with a score of 1707 which was four points higher than Lt. Charles Densford's who finished second.

The second trip to Camp Perry was won by R. S. Sutton of the Jacksonville Police who was the high Sharpshooter with a score of 1668. Kirk battled all the way to win his trip, finishing the .22 events with a score of 864 which was tied by Lt. Densford and one point ahead of Jack Howard of Miami. The .38 events settled the issue as one by one the challengers were swept aside. Kirk's 285 over the National Course wrapped up the trip and the Regional Championship for him for even though Densford came through with a 290 in this event, he was still four points behind the Champion.

Sutton had a margin of 17 points at the end of the .22 stage over E. H. Laycock of Tampa who was in second place in the Sharpshooter Class, and these 17 big points were too much for either Laycock or Jerry Fontanella of Coral Gables to overcome with the center-fire guns. So the score sheet shows them finishing Sutton, Laycock and Fontanella, one, two, three. . . . Lt. Charles Densford, following his usual custom, flew in in one of Uncle Sam's taxis and flew away with the first match on the program, the .45 Slow-fire, with a 175. Ralph Kirk won the .45 Timed with 188, outranking C. D. Stanton, who also fired the same score, both clipping "Smitty" Brown by one point. Stanton was not to be denied as he came right back and took both the Rapid-fire match with his 190 and the .45 National Course event with a 263. In the National Course Stanton outranked Wm. J. Davis who also fired a 263. The .45 Aggregate went to Lt. Densford, who, altho he won only the Slow-fire match, was near the top in all the matches comprising the Aggregate.

The Regional events beginning with the .22's finds Kirk, Standau, and Densford taking command, the slow-fire going to R. L. Standau with his 193, Kirk taking the Timed with 199 and the Rapid with 197, where the procession was broken up by Densford, whose 293 was high over the Course. The .22 Aggregate went to Kirk as his 864 outranked Densford's and again Jack Howard had to be satisfied with third with 863.

Densford, however, was right back in the "win" column with a 187 in the Center-fire Slow-fire event. Stanton of Miami popped in a 195 for the Timed-fire Gold Medal. Jerry Fontanella, a Sharpshooter, took the measure of all the Masters and Experts to win the Rapid-fire Match with a 192. The Center-fire National Course Match also went to Densford with a nice 290. The Center-fire Aggregate was won by C. D. Stanton, his 844 was one point ahead of Kirk and five points over Densford, who finished third. This wrapped up the Regional Championship!

The Jacksonville Police pistol club deserves a great deal of credit for arranging and carrying through this important assignment as their first endeavor on the newly completed range. The fine hand of Clem Theed as executive officer from "down south" and ace promoter Smitty Brown with his excellent crew of assistants, could be seen throughout the smooth manipulation of the entire affair.

ELEMENTARY BALLISTICS

(Continued from page 8)

The names of the various cartridges used in rifles is usually a stumbling block for the beginner. Soon after the introduction of breech loading rifles it became the custom to designate the various cartridges for them by three numbers, the first being the diameter of the bullet in hundredths of an inch, the second the number of grains of black powder contained in the cartridge, and the third the weight of the bullet in grains. Thus the designation .45-70-405 means a cartridge of .45 caliber, loaded with 70 grains of black powder, and a bullet of 405 grains weight. This system of nomenclature pertained through most of the black powder period from 1870 to about 1898, and we still see traces of it in the designations of modern cartridges.

With the advent of smokeless powder this system of designating cartridges was soon abandoned because smokeless powder charges could not be compared in power by simply giving the number of grains, and moreover the charge of smokeless powder used to give a certain velocity or pressure depended upon the strength of that particular lot of powder as no two lots manufactured had exactly the same strength. However we still see traces of the old system, one example being the famous .30-30 cartridge, which was originally the .30-30-160, loaded with 30 grains of smokeless powder when first introduced.

From about 1898 on there has been no real system of naming cartridges except that the first number usually designates the caliber or the nominal caliber. But a few examples will help the beginner over the most perplexing cases.

The initials W.C.F. after the caliber means "Winchester Center Fire," W.R.F. means "Winchester Rim Fire," Rem. means "Remington," Sav. means "Savage." About 1910 the Savage Arms Corporation produced a new cartridge which they called the ".250-3000" because of its being .25 caliber and its bullet having a muzzle velocity of 3000 f.s.

Certain cartridges are given fancy names for trade and advertising reasons. Thus we have .22 Hornet, .220 Swift, .219 Zipper. Some are named from their designers such as the .257 Roberts, or the .22-3000 Lovell.

Recently a new method of naming has been introduced by some manufacturers to avoid confusion, but it seems to the writer to only add to the confusion. For example it was thought that so many .22 caliber cartridges were being introduced that it made for confusion among them, and thus the latest cartridge of this caliber was termed the ".219 Zipper," which certainly does not seem right because it is .22 caliber, or rather .224 caliber, because almost all so called .22 caliber cartridges are really of .224 caliber.

Much further data as to the names of cartridges can be obtained by studying the catalogs of the cartridge companies, and particularly the older catalogs which give illustrations of the various cartridges as well as listing them.

Safety Precautions

In the hands of ignorant or careless persons a rifle is a dangerous weapon, liable to injure or kill the user or others within range. Not only is its bullet liable to do

injury, but the rifle itself, if improperly used, is liable to blow up and cause great damage. But when a rifle is used correctly, and the proper precautions are taken, rifle shooting is far safer than automobiling, football, or even baseball. Hundreds of thousands of men, women, boys, and girls practice rifle shooting every year under proper safety precautions with a total absence of accidents.

Most persons think that the little .22 rim fire rifle is not dangerous at any great distance, and it is a common sight to see young boys using them promiscuously around cities and towns. Yet a bullet fired from the small .22 short cartridge has an extreme range of about 900 yards, and that fired from the .22 Long Rifle cartridge will fly 1400 yards, and these bullets will penetrate a man's skull at these distances. Extreme range, that is carrying distance over level ground, is obtained by elevating the barrel of the rifle at an angle of about 30 degrees. The extreme range of the .30 caliber Springfield rifle used in the United States Army is 5700 yards. A bullet fired from a .22 caliber rifle will penetrate about 6 inches of wood at short range, while that from the .30 caliber Army rifle may penetrate through 60 inches of pine.

Under certain conditions rifle powder can cause almost unbelievable destruction. If the powder be improperly confined by using the wrong cartridge in the rifle, by having an obstruction or heavy grease in the bore, by hand loading too heavy a charge in a given cartridge, it may detonate with fiendish power and seriously injure the shooter. Perhaps the most common cause of accidents of this nature comes from using the wrong cartridge. Some cartridges can be readily inserted and fired in rifles for which they are not intended. For example the cartridge for the 7.9 mm. German Mauser military rifle can be inserted and fired in our .30 caliber Army rifle, and to the uninitiated the two cartridges look not unlike, and yet the German cartridge will completely demolish our rifle, and any other cartridge in any other rifle, where these dangerous conditions were duplicated, would do exactly the same thing.

Almost all accidents with firearms occur because the user "didn't know it was loaded," or through "fooling," or because the firearm is permitted to be used by ignorant, careless, or uninformed persons. A very common cause of accidents is leaving a firearm where a young boy can get hold of it, and almost all such accidents are properly chargeable to the boy's parents. Boys should not be denied firearms at a proper age, and should be thoroughly informed about them at an early age, because a gun has an irresistible attraction for every boy, and sooner or later he is going to get hold of one, with or without permission. Far better with permission and after proper instruction.

Before anyone attempts to use a rifle, or permits those under his care or responsibility to use it, the following safety precautions should be memorized.

1. Treat a rifle at all times as though it was loaded.
2. Never point a firearm at a human being, no matter if it is loaded or not.
3. Never leave a firearm where it can be obtained or handled by children or ignorant persons. The same for ammunition.
4. Before entering a house, automobile, or getting on a horse, and before putting a rifle away, always examine it and unload it if it is loaded. Never carry a rifle on

horseback or in an automobile with a loaded cartridge in the chamber.

5. In hunting the rifle is normally carried loaded and locked, or with the hammer at half cock. Examine it every little while to see that it is locked or at half cock, and particularly do so immediately after firing at anything.

6. On a rifle range, when behind the firing point waiting your turn to fire, always keep the breech of the rifle open. Never load the rifle until you are at the firing point, targets exposed ready to fire on, and the muzzle of the rifle pointed towards the targets.

7. Make yourself familiar with the proper cartridges for your rifle, their exact names, and their appearance, and never under any circumstances use any other cartridges in it.

8. Before starting to shoot always look through the bore to see that it has no obstruction in it, that it is clean, and that it does not contain any heavy grease.

THE LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE

(Continued from page 12)

rims from interfering with one another in the magazine. The cartridge in the center of the clip should be higher than the others, with the rim of each of the adjacent rounds under its rim, and with the rims of the rounds at each end of the clip under the rims of the remaining two. The writer some years ago spent considerable time trying to locate a supply of the British clips in this country, and was unsuccessful. Bannerman at that time advertised that they had them, but failed to produce any. A dozen were finally obtained in London, and after nearly ten years are still doing good service.

All the sporter Lee-Enfields advertised in British catalogues seem to be old army rifles made over. Some of those recently offered have actions taken from old Lee-Netfords and from the carbines, as well as from the later patterns.

The service rifle is obtainable in England in a variety of forms, and may be bought in new condition from private firms for about ten pounds, or fifty dollars in our money. There is a considerable business done in re-finished service rifles in both short and the old long models. A new rifle has a nice oil finished stock similar to our own, but a re-hashed arm is—while in other ways comparable in appearance to a brand-new weapon—often given a mirror-like high-yaller varnish. Arms that have been government-owned carry the familiar "broad arrow" stamp, and also have their stocks disfigured with an assortment of apparently meaningless letters and numerals. Rifles made and sold privately by such firms as the B.S.A. works (Birmingham Small Arms) do not have these complicated markings, and also have the nice little brass nameplate on the stock clean and ready for any inscription which the owner might care to put on it.

Parker-Hale and other firms put out a wide line of receiver sights, front-sight magnifiers, clip-on hoods for front and rear sights, and other gadgets calculated to improve the efficiency of the rifle on the range.

The service sling provided for the Lee-Enfield is a simple affair which fastens with a buckle of ordinary type. It is lighter than our own service sling, but in no other way is it at all comparable. There is also available a form of web sling (much used during the War), and a special white parade model used by the Guards; which last appears to be

for mere show, and quite useless for the purposes a sling is supposed to be for. The British use their shooting-sling in a way quite different from ours. The rear of the strap is secured to a swivel mounted just before the magazine, and for this reason most rifles of service pattern on sale are fitted with swivels in that position instead of in the more usual place on the butt. The swivels are of the peculiar offset pattern, which is also seen on the 1914 and 1917 Enfields, the reason for the lopsidedness being, apparently, a deep and dark secret.

For downright ugliness, the Lee-Enfield takes about equal honors with the Schmidt-Rubin of Switzerland, but looks even less like a firearm. It is, in fact, usually mistaken by the uninitiated for almost anything else, and spectators are severely shocked when it "goes bang!" This, in some communities at any rate, is not a disadvantage. The Lee-Enfield is nevertheless, in spite of its ungainly profile, every inch a gun.

THE OLD COACH'S CORNER

(Continued from page 38)

how to load it with a clip, being sure to use dummy ammunition, and how to dismount and assemble the bolt and magazine. If you can get an old soldier who is also a rifleman to lecture to your class once or twice, it would be a good thing. Perhaps you can find some other group that is taking this instruction, and arrange for matches with them. If you have a rifle club, by all means work your pupils into the regular club shooting days and matches.

Plan a regular course of instruction to begin right now, and have it run until the cold weather drives you off the outdoor range. Towards the latter part of the course, have the pupils coach each other. Coaching will impress the instruction upon them as nothing else will. And then, should it ever come to a mobilization, we hope that there will be at least a dozen good shots trained in this manner as coaches who can quickly teach the other two hundred odd men in the organization to shoot well.

So start today. There is no time to spare. We want thousands of good shots in this country before fall. This is what we of the N.R.A. can do towards preparedness. It's the ultimate job we have been training for for many a long year, and we propose to show what we can do, and that the time and money we have spent on our game have not been wasted.

OUR JUNE COVER

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

DEAR SIR:

I wish to thank you for the picture appearing on the cover of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for the month of June. However, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the picture is not to be credited to El Paso; neither are the shooters in the picture residents of Texas. The aforementioned picture is an old one of the first Registered Tournament held in Prescott, Arizona, by the Yavapai Rifle & Pistol Club shortly after receiving a charter. Today this club boasts the largest small-bore range in the entire Southwest, and is likewise the best equipped. * * *

HARRY L. JACKS, *Secretary.*

OVER THE NEWS DESK

MR. DICKSTEIN AND THE N.R.A.

The majority of National Rifle Association members are familiar with the statements made on the floor of the House of Representatives by Mr. Dickstein of New York, where on May 21st he, in brief, stated that "the National Rifle Association . . . is being used and abused by the members of the German-American Bund" and further remarked that the Association "had . . . sent representatives to the Bund in 1938 to solicit membership" and that the N. R. A. was "recently exposed in the press when it was found that the Association had sold rifles to the members of the Christian Front." Further charges aired the "facts" that the N. R. A. was engaged in selling rifles "to Nazi agents and alien agitators" and in so doing was " . . . sanctioned by a citizen's rifle-training division of the United States Government."

Obviously unfounded on fact, if not libelous, Representative Dickstein's charges nonetheless could not be directly fought, because of the immunity granted any statements made on the floor of either Congressional body. Countering, Representative Faddis of Pennsylvania caused to be placed in the *Congressional Record* the entire text of a letter sent on June 5th to all members of the Association and to members of affiliated clubs, clearing up the misstatements of "the gentleman from New York." The *Congressional Record* for July 1st carried an "extension of remarks" by the Honorable Joe Starnes, Representative from Alabama, and a director of the National Rifle Association. Having been placed before the House of Representatives by Mr. Starnes as a reply to Mr. Dickstein's remarks of the week before, the statement should be of interest to N. R. A. members in its entirety:

"Mr. Speaker, on May 21 one of my colleagues from New York (Mr. Dickstein) addressed the House with reference to Nazi bund activities and made certain references to the National Rifle Association of America which placed that great organization in a very bad light in the eyes of the American people.

"I do not know the source from which the gentleman from New York received his misinformation, but I do know that his statements were misleading and untrue in every particular. I regret that my absence from the floor at that time made it impossible for me to promptly reply and correct the injustice done to one of our oldest practically patriotic organizations.

"I refer to the National Rifle Association of America as a 'practically patriotic' organization because it wastes no time with uniformed marching teams and Memorial Day speeches but for 69 years has devoted its energies to the task of improving the small-arms marksmanship of the Regular Service, National Guard, and civilians who may be called to the colors in a national emergency. It has no honorary officers and has never used the subterfuge of inviting 'big names' to serve on some honorary advisory board.

"The National Rifle Association was organized as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of New York in 1871. Some of the outstanding figures in American military and political history have been proud to comply with its membership requirements, pay their dues, and serve as active officers and directors without pay. Its membership list carries the names of Ulysses S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Myron G. Herrick, Benedict Crowell, and many like them.

(Continued on page 48)

ASKINS RESIGNS

Charles Askins, Jr., has officially notified the N. R. A. of his intention of retiring from the shooting game. He has also resigned as a Life Member of the Association, giving as his reason our criticism of functional and manufacturing difficulties encountered with the Garand Rifle. The Association's position in regard to the Garand is one of constructive criticism, and we would feel that America had indeed fallen on evil days if a reputable, patriotic citizen or organization dared not publicly express its carefully considered and well substantiated opinions concerning the product of any government agency.

NEW TROPHIES

VIII. The Marine Corps Cup Medal

It is more than appropriate that one of the new medal designs recently placed in competition at the National Matches should be in the Marine Corps Cup Match. The Marine Corps has produced some of the outstanding marksmen in American history and their team continues to be "the one to beat" at the National Matches. The Marine Corps Cup was presented for competition by the officers of the Marine Corps in 1909, and the past thirty years of competition have seen many thrilling matches with the trophy reposing in the Marine Corps Headquarters Office in Washington more often than in any other place.



At the present time the Marine Corps has custody of their own cup by virtue of the fine performance of Pvt. 1st Cl. Claude L. Floyd, Jr., who Creedmoored Coast Guardsman M. O. Wilson in the 1939 matches with his 13X possible at 600 and 1000 yards.

CAMP PERRY DATES

Attention is again called to the revised dates of the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry. They have been changed from August 18th through September 7th as originally announced, to September 1st through 21st. If you plan to attend any other registered shoots in August or September, be sure to check on the dates in the Coming Events column of this issue, as many have been revised to conform with the new Camp Perry schedule.

TIMED FIRE with Bill Shadel

It looks like some Stuka divers have been at work on our pistol records. The old record book shows seven of those cherished marks being worked over within the last six weeks, all of them coming out of the Regionals except one.

Push-'em-up Hemming has been at work again, accounting for four of the seven. That long-looked for possible over the Camp Perry course is with us at last, with Alfred the Great invading Camp Ritchie from his distant Detroit police beat to better the record of Gloria Jacobs, made last year with the .22. Cashing in further with his hot hand, Al fired a 298 center-fire Camp Perry course, with a rapid-fire score that outranked the old record of Walter Walsh. He then added two points to his own record with the .45 over the National Match course to make it 290. That gives Al the Grand Slam of Pistol Shooting, now holding the records of the National Match Course with .22, center-fire and .45. Previously, on June 23 during the Michigan State Matches he made his personally held .45 caliber slow-fire high of 185 just a bit harder to reach by firing a 186. At San Francisco K. K. Kane, chunky Los Angeles copper, blistered the 193 .45 rapid-fire score of Harry Reeves, to set a new record of 195. Sgt. Hildeton, at Ritchie, again altered .45 caliber records, this time attacking the timed-fire matches with 198 over Reeves' previous high of 197. A new four-man team score of 1119 over the Camp Perry course with the .45's was set up by Detroit Police during the North Central Regionals at Jackson, Michigan. They held the previous high of 1089.

* * *

Over in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Officer Ward Hall of the local police began using his vacations to go to the Camp Perry Police School at his own expense in order to learn the instructor's role. Then he was able to hold schools of instruction which included the entire police force. He then proposed to Captain John Houck of the 152nd Infantry the idea of a range along the lines of the walking targets of Coral Gables. The result, and we quote, "a young man with no official rank in the police organization through the impelling force of the idea that police forces ought to shoot, has been able to secure compulsory participation for the entire personnel and has brought into being one of the finest little ranges in the country." An honorable mention for you, Mr. Hall, and thanks to the contributor of this story.

* * *

They say it really gets hot out in Bakersfield, California, but the Sheriff's department knows how to get around that in pistol shooting. They built a very elaborate range right out in what appears from the full page display in the *Bakersfield Californian* to be desert land, but the tunnels, underground scoring rooms, etc., gets them away from the heat. The range is open to the public three days a week with instructors furnished. It's where Bakersfield takes its turn for the monthly matches of the San Joaquin Valley League.

TOURNAMENT REVIEWS

SPARROWS POINT (MD.) PISTOL TOURNAMENT

The first annual pistol tournament of the Sparrows Point Police Department, held at Sparrows Point, Maryland, on June 23, dedicated one of the finest pistol ranges in the East. This 20 target range was built entirely through the individual efforts of the members of the police department and they are justly proud of the result. Beautiful lawns, cement walks, shooting stands that really hold a scope and other equipment, comfortable benches at the 25 and 50 yard firing points, a grandstand providing seating for contestants and spectators, a statistical office that leaves nothing to be desired, plus a perfect day received much favorable comment from all of the 117 registrants who attended this, the first effort at pistol matches of the Sparrows Point Police Department. Chief Marcus H. Miles acted as Executive Officer and Patrolman Charles W. Lipscomb as Chief Range Officer. Much credit is due Officer Lipscomb and his ample staff of assistant range officers and to the officers of the department who volunteered to work on the targets.

The first match, an individual .22 caliber 50 yard slow-fire event, with an entry of 89 shooters, was won by George Lyon of the Chambersburg (Pa.) Pistol Club with a sizzling 192 x 200. John Cash, White House Police, was second with a 184.

Mrs. Mary Platt, of the Free State Rifle and Pistol Club of Baltimore, took the medal for high lady and local police medals were won by Patrolmen Richmond, Brown and Vogel.

The .22 caliber National Match Course event was taken by Robert Mansell, of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., with a score of 288. Mrs. Mildred McCarthy won the ladies medal in this event and local police medals were taken by Patrolmen Holt, Zimmerman and Cover.

The .22 caliber 4 man team match, with 8 teams entered, was taken by the Metropolitan Police of Washington, D. C., with a score of 1088 with the White House Police second with 1087 and the Free State Rifle and Pistol Club of Baltimore third with 1086.

The center-fire National Match Course was taken by that sterling shooter M. O. Wilson of the Coast Guard with a 286. E. Reynolds, White House Police, was second with 282. Mrs. Platt again won in this event and local police medals went to Patrolmen Dennis, Brown, and Zimmerman.

The center-fire 4 man team match was won by the White House Police, score 1095, with the Metropolitan Police second, scoring 1090. The high Aggregate medal was won by Robert Mansell.

MAGIC EMPIRE SMALL BORE TOURNAMENT

W. J. Powers of Tulsa waded right in at the start of things and took top places in the first two events of the Magic Empire Small Bore Tournament, fired June 8th and 9th at Tulsa. His possible with 30 X's in the 50 yard metallic event won out over 22 other hopefuls, and to insure his domination of the meet, a 398 with 23 X's was beside the same name on the top line of the next bulletin for a Dewar event. R. B. Whitaker, another local marksman, temporarily took the limelight from Powers in the 100 yard iron sight match as he scored 394 with 19 X's to win, and Harry Brill of Wichita turned in a 396 to take first place medal in the 50 meter iron sight match. Powers, still well near the top, snared a fourth and fifth place in these last matches of the day.

Starting off the final day of the tournament, R. A. Newcomb of Tulsa started the ball roll-

ing to take the Erie Trophy with his possible and 33 X's over the 50 yard any sight course and Harry Brill came into another win in the Dewar any when he topped the field with a 399 and 30 X's. James Martin of Wichita Falls took the 100 yard any event with a 399 and 24 X's. It was Martin again in the 50 meter any as he fired a possible and to break a three-way tie, went on to punch another twenty holes in the ten-ring to outrank C. N. Wynkoop and Dixie Clark. Miss Clark, a Tulsa sharpshooter, missed out on the first place medal when the tie was shot off, but had the satisfaction of setting a new world's record for women with her first possible.

Not to be wondered at, Powers' consistent scoring gave him first place in both the metallic sights and grand aggregates, totalling 1585 and 3175 to take the two gold medals. W. W. Wilbur, Miami, Oklahoma, marksman, took top position in the any sight aggregate with 1596.

NORTH GEORGIA SMALL BORE TOURNAMENT

Fred and Alice Molt of Asheville, a man-and-wife combination, proved the outstanding feature of the first day of firing on the Ft. McPherson range, in the eighth annual firing of the North Georgia Small Bore Championships. They won the two-man Dewar with a 786 total, topping Charley Hamby and several other top-notchers in the process, and then went on to place one-two in the 50-meter metallic event, scoring 397 and 396, with "the Mrs." in second place.

The first event, for the Junior Championship of the region, fell to young though six-



The "Bing Crosby" trophy, presented by the singing star to the Glendale (Cal.) Club for Regional matches. With it are Wally Robbins, Del Lord (back row) with two aviation officers

foot John Symmes. He and his shooting mother incidentally are well on the way toward becoming first-line competition for the hot-shots of the small bore game. Young John later in the day copped a third in the 50 yard any event, with his mother one place (and but two X's) behind him. Luther Gower of Atlanta nosed out Fred Molt by a single point to take the second event, 50 yard any, winning it with a 399 19X. Philadelphia's Frank Hoppe wound up the day's events by walking off with the any Dewar, topping the field with a 396 and 26 X's.

Results of the first Sunday match read like a Who's Who of Southeastern shooting talent, as Fred Molt, Charley Hamby, John Symmes, Frank Hoppe, Luther Gower, Alice Molt and Mrs. Symmes fought for first place. Molt's Dewar score, 399 with 28 X's, finally won out, with Hamby second with 6 fewer X's. At 50 meters with any sights, Mrs. Symmes decided to do a little real shooting on her own, by way of showing up the male contingent, and turned in a 399 (the only one recorded in the event)

to take top place. At 100 yards with metallic sights, Frank Hoppe's 396 cleared the field, and Fred and Alice Molt, apparently deciding one two-man win wasn't enough for them, cleaned up at 100 yards with a 393 tally.

Winding up the meet, Charley Hamby managed by consistently staying near the top of all of the bulletins, to snare first place medal in the aggregate, scoring 2381 against second placing Frank Hoppe's 2377.

D. C. POLICE PISTOL CLUB SHOOT

The Twelfth Precinct Pistol Club of Washington, D. C., held its first tournament June 16th on their recently completed range at Terra Cotta in the District of Columbia. There were seventy-seven individual entrants in the two individual matches and nine teams in the two team matches. As this was the first venture of the club in a regular N. R. A. registered match, it was decided by the membership to limit the matches this year in order that the experience gained would be of greater aid in the coming years. Through the valuable aid of "Gene" Mitchell and staff members of the N. R. A. the whole program was run off smoothly and every match on time.

In the first match, .22 caliber pistol over the Camp Perry Course, R. J. Mansell of Washington won the gold medal with a score of 289. Second place went to A. F. Lotz of Sparrows Point, Maryland, with 288 and third to J. J. Cash of the White House Police also with 288. In connection with this the club was very sorry that it had only made arrangements for medals in expert, sharpshooter and marksman classes. In the Master Class young W. B. Slack, a new appointee to the Washington Police Department, carried away all honors, rolling up a 287 score in the .22 Camp Perry Course and taking first place in the National Match Course with 274.

The second match, over the National Match Course, was won by E. L. Warden of Washington, R. B. McMahon of Washington was second and B. F. Bean of Washington Police third, all with scores of 277. Place was decided by the scores in rapid fire.

The Woodridge Trophy for four man teams over the Camp Perry Course was taken by the Metropolitan Police first team with 1135. The Brookland Trophy for four man teams over the National Match Course went to the White House Police Team with a score of 1103. The Frank Vermillion Trophy for four man teams from the several precincts of the Metropolitan Police of Washington, D. C., was won by the host club, the Twelfth Precinct Pistol Club, scoring 1061.

There were three beautiful trophies and 54 medals to shoot for. The Twelfth Precinct Pistol Club hopes next year to have even a larger number of entrants, both individuals and teams. The matches will in all probability be held again in June.

VERMONT STATE PISTOL TOURNAMENT

Vermonters bowed to superior numbers as well as superior talent at their state pistol and revolver tournament at Northfield on June 23rd. Of the 48 shooters registered 23 were from Vermont and the balance from Maine, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Dick Ebbeson of Bangor demonstrated first class all-around ability with the handguns by taking second place in the .22 caliber aggregate and winning the center-fire slow-fire and timed-fire matches and the grand aggregate with a score of 1100 x 1200, and to finish up won the .45 caliber match. Wilbur Ricker of Blue Hill, Maine, was close to Ebbeson in the grand aggregate with a 1098, winning the rapid-fire center-fire match with a 193, and losing only two points to Ebbeson in the .45 caliber match.

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ational Rifle and Pistol Matches



WHEN the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, get going in September—watch Winchester.... Watch it all around you, on all ranges—small-bore, big-bore and pistol. Watch it showing again, as usual, the clean-cut, abundant Winchester proof of consistent National Match supremacy. Chances are that before Camp Perry is over, you'll be shooting Winchester too.

In the small-bore rifle matches, shoot Winchester Model 52 Bull Gun or Model 52 Heavy Barrel Target Rifle. For 21 years Winchester Model 52 Rifles have held world leadership in rifles of their class—by outstanding proof on the firing line. Progressively improved, they dependably match the most expert rifleman's ability to hold, as proved by machine rest.

Shoot Winchester EZXS cartridges in all small-bore rifle matches. Especially note their wind-bucking superiority. You'll get plenty of verification of the super-fine shooting with EZXS (HS-39-) of which there have been so many recent reports.

Shoot the Winchester Model 70 Target Rifle, caliber .300 H. & H. Magnum, in all big-bore Any Rifle matches. Standard weight and heavier Bull Gun. Also comes in .30 Gov't. '06.

For extra-fine National Match performance in your Model 70, get Winchester .300 H. & H. Magnum Match or .30 Gov't. '06 Wimbledon Cup cartridges.

On the pistol range, shoot Winchester .38 S. & W. Special Match and Mid-Range revolver cartridges, and .45 Auto Colt Match. Perhaps also the new .32 S. & W. Long Sharp Corner. And in .22 rim fire pistol and revolver matches, shoot Winchester Leader Staynless.

During the tournament Winchester representatives will, as in previous years, have headquarters on Commercial Row in Camp Perry—where an extensive selection of Winchester Rifles and Shotguns will be on display, and service adjustments and repairs made on the spot on Winchester Target Rifles. You are cordially invited to come in at any time during the tournament.

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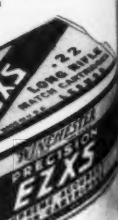
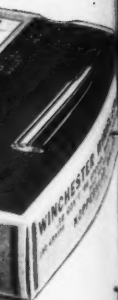
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Cliff Fosberg, Portland, Oregon, goes to Camp Perry as Sharpshooter class regional winner in Pacific Northwest

Walter H. Grinnell of Danvers, Massachusetts was outstanding in the .22 caliber events, winning both the slow-fire and rapid-fire and was only one point down from the winner of the timed-fire match. He led the field by 15 points in the .22 caliber aggregate with his 563 x 600, but dropped behind in the center-fire events to end up with third high score in the grand aggregate, 15 points down from the winner.

Fanny E. Palmer of Schenectady, New York, one of the two women shooters registered, collected some Expert class medals on the way and was close enough to the top all the way to finish with fourth high score in the grand aggregate.

Leo Shortsleeves, Montpelier, Vermont, didn't drop lower than third place in Sharpshooter class in any of the matches making up the grand aggregate, topping his class in both aggregates and finishing with fifth high score in the grand aggregate to top all other Vermonters, regardless of class. He won the Yeaton Trophy as state champion. Wilbur Flagg of Canaan, Vermont, a member of the U. S. Border Patrol, was the only Vermonter to win an individual match, the .22 caliber timed-fire, tied Shortsleeves in the .22 caliber aggregate, and dropped 7 points behind him in the center-fire events. He was still good enough to top the high Vermont Expert by 2 points.

William A. Craft of Albany, New York, was ahead of the field in the Marksman class for the .22 caliber events with third high score in the .22 aggregate, regardless of class, but dropped back to Marksman class shooting in the center-fire events. Lee Kadel of Springfield, Vermont, who was a poor third in the Marksman class in the .22 aggregate, picked up in the center-fire events to a strong second in his class in the aggregate, only 13 points behind the winner, Craft.

The Penobscot Rifle & Pistol Club team (Bangor, Maine) took the Herberg Trophy with a comfortable lead, scoring 1086 for four men over the National Match Course with .22 caliber arms. The Capital Rifle & Pistol Club team (Montpelier, Vermont) made a close win of the Hagar Trophy match, Camp Perry Course with center-fire arms, over the Savings Bank of New London, Connecticut team, scoring 1065 to 1062.—P. H. Teachout.

SOUTHLAND PISTOL MATCHES AT SAN DIEGO

Ninety-three competitors checked in for the first event of the Southland pistol matches, fired on the San Diego range on June 2nd. In the initial match, Harold Churchman's 289 total over the .22 National Match Course, with a 98 at the rapid stage, outranked the score turned in by Fred Michael whose 97 rapid Creedmoored him to second position. In the .38 National Match event, with 76 shooters on the line, Major W. P. Richards, continuing his streak of headline wins, shot a

288 to top most of the Southwest's better shots by a wide margin. Nearest competition came from R. S. Pease, veteran pistoleer, whose 281 was good for second place. Captain M. A. Cramer's 274 was tops in the .45 National Match Course event, with Sergeant F. J. Bergmann, Fred Michael and Pease ranked into runner-up positions, though they had identical total scores. Not to be wondered at, Major Richards' consistent attacks on the 10-ring gave him top spot in the aggregate, with an 845 total. Fred Michael and Cramer came into second and third places with 840 and 835 tallies. The women's slow-fire event fell to Myrtle Pease, whose 196 outscores thirteen other entrants.

The first of the team matches, .22 caliber "over the Course", went to the Glendale Rifle and Revolver Club's five, with C. L. Van Doren, Fred Michael, Esther Sichler, Bob Jowe and Howard Hagen piling up a 1411 total to outscore ten other teams entered. Not to be outdone by mere civilians, the Marines, led by a 288 turned in by Major Richards, took first place medals in the center-fire team event, totalling 1365 for the five man squad. Winding up the day's firing, the Marines again triumphed, this time with their own service weapon, the big .45, over the National Match Course. Duplicate 274's by Bergmann and Cramer helped pile up the 1350 score that topped their nearest rivals by a full 41 points.



L. P. McCasland, Big Springs, Texas, a tyro at the 1939 Tampa Mid-Winters, becomes new Southwest Regional pistol champion

GERMAN RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT AT CLEVELAND

Not as lucky with the weather as in previous years, therefore not making any exception (it seems to rain at all matches this year in Ohio), the German Rifle Club held its 6th annual small bore match June 1 and 2 with an attendance of 58 competitors.

Saturday morning found the sky covered with heavy clouds and a steady rain pouring down. Nevertheless, quite a number of hardy shooters found their way to the range waiting for it to stop raining. By noon several competitors decided it was hopeless and left. Sixteen of them did not give up hope and were rewarded later in the afternoon by being able to shoot (in hip-boots, rubber mats, rain coats, etc.). The first match, 50 yards metallic sights, went to C. F. Rider of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, with a 400-30X. A 400 possible won the 50 meter any sight for R. D. Berkheiser, another Pennsylvanian, outnosing Jack Wark who scored a 399. The team of C. F. Rider and William Patriquin won the doubles 50 meter any sight match. Bill Patriquin then scored a 27X 399 to win the 100 yards metallic sight match from Art Darkow who had a 399-26X. R. D. Berkseiser was the winner of the Saturday Aggregate with a one-point lead over William Patriquin.

Sunday came around with a beautifully

clear sky and bright sunshine. Paul Reis of Loraine, Ohio, captured the 50 meter metallic sight match with a 400, followed by C. F. Rider, who had a 399. Rider and Patriquin managed to win the 50 meter metallic sight doubles, but in the following match both were outranked in X's by R. E. Alexander of Warren, Ohio, who scored a 399-90X over the Dewar course. Andrew Wallace's 34X possible won the Dewar any sight match over three other possibles. Black River Rifle Club of Lorain, Ohio, won the four-man team match with the excellent score of 797-50X out of a possible 800 over the 100 yard any sight course. The ladies match went to Mrs. Helen Speta of Cleveland, Ohio, with a 398-26X and C. F. Rider and William Patriquin took the Sunday and Grand Aggregates, respectively.

The Ohio vs. World match which has become very popular with the shooters and brings with it a lot of excitement and laughs, was this time won by the World team by the narrow margin of one point. The tournament was under the able supervision of Mr. Harold Headley of Battle Creek, Michigan, N. R. A. representative.—MARI-ANNE JENSEN.

MICHIGAN STATE PISTOL TOURNAMENT

In Michigan pistol shooting, when the Detroit Police win a match it isn't much of a story. The Detroit Police have won more national and international championships than any other team in history. The team for years has won everything in state shooting; members of the team hold more than half of all the world records. In the face of this record, when the Detroit Police team loses a match in Michigan that fact is a real story.

That is just what happened on the Jackson police range on the final day of the state championships, fired on June 22nd and 23rd. The Detroit Police lost the .38 caliber four-man team match to a Michigan State Police team, breaking a string of consecutive successes which dates back to 1932 when the Detroit Police defeated the Detroit Trust Co. team.

The defeat of the Detroit Police quartet was the only upset of the two-day program. Otherwise the Detroit Police had all the best of it, winning eight events Saturday and seven Sunday. The only other event which they were eligible to enter was the one won by the State Police.

Harry Reeves, who won three individual championships Saturday, added to his already brilliant record. He won the State all-around championship for the second successive year, and he tied the .45 caliber national match course world record in the individual competition and beat the world record by seven points in the Harrah team match.

His individual shooting, which won him the national match event with the .45, gave him a score of 288 out of 300, tying the world record set here three weeks ago by his teammate, Al Hemming. His score in the team match was 295 and veteran shooting experts thumbing through record books were unable to find trace of any previous competitive score of more than 290, either in team or individual shooting.

Reeves added four individual championships Sunday and Hemming took two, giving him four for the two-day competition. Reeves won the .38 caliber national match course event with 285 out of 300, the .45 caliber timed fire with 197 out of 200, and the .45 caliber national match course event with 288. His winning score for the state championship was 863 out of 900.

Hemming won the .45 caliber slow and rapid fire events. His score in the slow fire was 186 and in the rapid 190. He was second in the all-events won by Reeves, including the aggregate race for the state title. His



C. J. Wescott, Boise, Idaho, in his first year of competition, became grand aggregate winner at Inland Empire Matches, Kellogg, Idaho

score in that event was 856, six points higher than Reeves' winning score of 1939.

The Detroit Police team which won the .22 caliber match Saturday took the .45 caliber match Sunday, the first two police teams finishing but two points apart.

The victorious Michigan State Police team was made up of Carlos Hurley, Arthur Wentzel, Robert Deyo and Stanley Carlson. This quartet scored 1,114 out of 1,200 points, three points over the Detroit Police total. Last year in this same match the Detroit Police won with 1,133.

The winning Detroit Police team in the .45 caliber match consisted of Clyde Sayers, Lewis Sanderson, John MacIntyre, Stanley Kaniecki and Verne Jubenville.

The Bersey trophy for civilian teams firing with the .38 caliber pistol was won by the Great Lakes Pistol Club quartet of Eugene Odell, Martin Taylor, Ernest Schneek and John Nikoden. They scored 1,057 out of 1,200. The Jackson Police team won the Class B .38 caliber title with a three-man score of 773.—John McManis in *The Detroit News*.

NON-REGISTERED EVENTS

CALIFORNIA—All-Night Small Bore at Sacramento. Team honors in the fourth annual all-night outdoor small-bore shoot at Sacramento, California, June 29-30, were taken by the San Francisco Rifle Club, their team winning both the News Publishing Company and the Newbert Implement & Hardware Trophies.

In the Any Sight 5-man Team Match they scored 1988 of a possible 2000 points to win over the Capital City first and second teams, both with scores of 1984. The Roberts Island Team of Stockton won the Class B medals and the Twin Cities second team won Class C. In the Metallic Sight Team Match the San Francisco Club won over the Capital City first team 1966 to 1956. Oakland was third with 1954.

The high individual scorers in the Team Matches were J. B. Sweany of Sonoma with a new record of 400-30x in the Any Sight Division, and B. E. Perkins of Fresno with a new record of 399-19x in the Metallic Sight Division. Sweany and B. Wiles of San Francisco also set a local 20 shot record for any sights with 200-17x. Other medal winners were H. Keeler, Marysville; R. Keeler, Stockton; M. Rhodes, Folsom Prison; C. Rozier, Lodi; E. M. Vorous, Lincoln; H. Fieth, Live Oak; Dr. Baix, L. Van Hecke, Dr. L. Bisio, all of San Francisco; L. Farnsworth, Arbuckle; Ray Murphy, Dudley Hoskins, Emmanuel Schwab, Waldron Haury, B. G. Simms, Capital City; J. Smith, Oakland; and William Whitehouse of Merced.

In the Individual Any Sight Aggregate Match B. G. Simms of Capital City won the

gold medal with a score of 796-42x. R. E. Perkins of Fresno was high in the Master class with 397-41x and Ray Murphy of Capital City won the silver medal for high in the Expert Class with 396-49x. Dr. McHugo of San Francisco and C. G. Barthold of Stockton were 2nd and 3rd in the Expert Class. Dr. Bisio of San Francisco was high in the Sharpshooter Class with Carl Rinshaw of Capital City in second place, both scoring 792.

The Metallic Sight Aggregate Match was won by F. Wheeler of San Francisco with a fine score of 793-37x. Perkins was high in the Master Class with 792 and B. G. Simms and Ted Defield of Capital City were high in the Expert group. J. Russell of San Francisco and Bill Flanders of Capital City won the high honors in the Sharpshooter class.

B. G. Simms won the 40-shot Any Sight Individual Match with 400-21. Perkins was high Master with 399-24x and Defield, Dr. McHugo, of San Francisco, and Bill Stephens of Capital City were high in the Expert division. George Titherington, rifle barrel maker of Stockton, won the Sharpshooter class followed by F. Smith of Marysville, and Russell and L. Van Hecke of San Francisco.

The 40-shot Metallic Sight Match went to F. Wheeler of San Francisco with a score of 395-17x. Fred Schelter of San Francisco



Harold Goodrich, Pasadena, goes to Perry as the Far West regional rifle champion in the Sharpshooter class

was high in the Master class and Art Bryan of Capital City and Dr. Baix of San Francisco led the Experts. J. Russell again led the Sharpshooters and E. M. Vorous of Lincoln and Bill Flanders were second and third.

In the final match of the night, fired on the 100 yard International Target, Jack Smith of Oakland was high with a record breaking score of 198, followed by L. Van Hecke of San Francisco; J. Williams, Oakland; C. J. Hawkins, Merced; and Jim Postle of Capital City.

There was a capacity crowd at the night shoot with 122 entries in the team events. The weather was perfect for this sort of competition, with just enough wind changes to keep the coaches and shooters on their toes trying to keep all their shots in the bulls-eye. Temperature was 60 degrees. Eighty-five hundred watts of mazda lamps illuminated the 25 targets and in addition there were 5000 watts of flood-lights on the range and firing line. Shots were easily spotted with 10 power telescopes.—Ray Murphy.

WASHINGTON-IDAHO—Inland Empire Small Bore Matches. The 22nd Annual Inland Empire Rifle and Pistol Association outdoor matches, held at Kellogg, Idaho, June 1st and 2nd, brought together many of those famed Northwestern riflemen whose exploits during the gallery season have been heralded by the co-operative newspaper, the Spokesman-Review of Spokane. Representatives of those 57 teams were on hand to fire shoulder to shoulder over the new and

beautifully located range of the Kellogg club. Under the guidance of executive officer Ed McGoldrick and their most efficient secretary, Mrs. McGoldrick, the matches got under way Saturday at one o'clock under threatening weather conditions, but with fifty-three registrations. C. J. Wescott, from down Boise way, feeling his way under his first year of competition, pulled the surprise over the old veterans when out of the first three matches he took two firsts and a second. Walt Pabst of the famous Pabst brothers team worked out two remaining firsts on the same day. Walt and Barney Pabst paired for the 50 yard Buddy Match to collect a 400, Ed McGoldrick and R. W. Ivie taking the 100 yard Buddy with 396. The team match, ten shots each at 50 yards, showed Spokane number three team first with the number one team second and the number two team third, with Boise coming in for a fourth place. Twelve teams were entered. In the 100 yard match, Sandpoint won out over Spokane number three and Wallace, with its four Pabst brothers firing, Walt, Barney, Art and Al, finished third.

Ending up the scoring for the day and a half, Wescott's consistent shooting had accounted for his Grand Aggregate score of 1485 which included an 88 score for a 100 yard offhand match. At the annual meeting on Saturday evening it was voted to open the matches up to all comers, to register for the next year and to affiliate the Association with the National body.

WASHINGTON—Capitol Pistol League Outdoor Matches. A perfect day for pistol shooting saw a fine crowd on hand for the Capitol Pistol League's third outdoor match. M. J. Archangeau, instructor in marksmanship for the Customs Patrol and last year's Northwestern Regional Champion, won the coveted grand aggregate prize, outdistancing Walter Day of the Seattle Police force by a narrow margin.

While all of this was going on, Capitol Pistol Club members were quietly picking off all of the team honors and a share of the individual wins. Nils Pondars and Clifford Smith teamed up to win the two-man event over the .22 National Match Course with a 551 total, while their buddies, Al Guglomo and Rufus Eaton, took second place with 546. To make the rout more complete, the

Garold Curo, San Francisco, new Far West regional pistol champion



Capitol Pistol Club's Blue Team, Al Guglomo, Edith Buchanan, Roy Buchanan and Bruce Berry turned in a perfect score in a kicker's handicap match to beat by one point the 1199 total shot by the Capitol Club's Red Team.

The .22 slow-fire individual event fell to Clifford Smith of Willapa Harbor, with 181, and the .22 National Match Course went to Archambeau's 284. With .38's over the course, Malcolm Edwards of Willapa Harbor turned in a 278 for first and Walter Day came out on top in the .38 Camp Perry Course event with 289. S. T. Nielson of Seattle took top place in the .45 caliber National Match Course event with 262.

Based on scores they had fired in the last three outdoor matches of the Capitol League, awards of free trips to the Pacific Northwest Regional Pistol Matches with all entry fees paid were made to four shooters. Leading all competitors in all classes was Clifford Smith, whose point total of 2918 ranked him as one of the outstanding shooters of the Expert Class in the Northwest. Edith Buchanan, another Willapa Harbor representative, won the Marksman prize with a 2779 total to rate one of the free trips to the regionals. Walter Day and C. A. Sundt, both representing the Seattle Police force, turned in grand totals of 2886 and 2807 to win the Sharpshooter and Tyro aggregates and garner for themselves the two remaining trips to the regional matches.

ILLINOIS—Small Bore Matches at Ft. Sheridan. In the annual series of matches staged on the Ft. Sheridan range by the Illinois State Rifle Association, a Dewar any sight event led off the matches scheduled for May 19th, with E. J. Neumann turning in a 199 with 7X's to take top position. Runner-up was M. B. Hawkins, whose 198 with 10X's was good for second place medal. In the next event, a four position any sight affair, Hawkins moved into first place with a 179 total, with Herbert Bell in second spot with 176. The 100 yard any event fell to Thomas Blair's onslaught, when he turned in the only possible recorded to outdistance the 27 other marksmen competing. Neumann's 199 with 3X's was good for second place award. An aggregate of the three matches found Hawkins in first place, with August Tange in second place.

The following Sunday found many of the same competitors on the range, plus a number of newcomers, with five events on the card for the day. Dudley Steen walked away with the metallic Dewar, turning in a possible with 25X's to win the first place medal, with Helen Spahr taking place position with 399 and 23X's. In the four-man team event, with scores in the Dewar metallic counting, Edwin Cole, Helen and R. J. Spahr and A. C. Biagi pushed the Sheridan Rifle and Pistol Club banner to victory by amassing a 1593 total, beating the Winnetka four out by thirteen points. A 50 meter offhand match went to J. S. Chemel for a 170 total, and E. J. Neumann took top spot in the 50 yard any match with a possible and 25X's, beating out 40 competitors in the largest match of the day's program. An aggregate of the day's firing went to Dudley Steen's 769 total, with Neumann in second place with 765.

On Sunday, June 9th, three more small bore events were fired, with Anthony Biagi taking the first event, metallic sights at 50 yards, with the only possible recorded. H. Williamson was runner-up with 399 and 34X's. In the 50 yard any match, Glenn Slade came out on top with a possible and 30X's, outranking 22X and 21X possibles turned in by R. Johnson and Thomas W. Blair. An aggregate of the two events went to J. A. Butterworth for a total of 798, with Blair and Slade finishing in the medals with 798 and 41X's and 797 with 52X's respectively. High iron sight medal went to August Tange, for a 795 total.

MR. DICKSTEIN AND THE N. R. A.

(Continued from page 42)

"Its board of directors today includes such men as Rear Admiral Russell Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard; Superior Court Judge Hilliard Comstock, of California; United States Senator Ernest Lundeen; Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, adjutant general of Minnesota; Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, commanding the Twenty-ninth National Guard Division; J. W. Woolrey, the national director of marksmanship for the American Legion; Seth Gordon, chairman of the board of game commissioners in the great State of Pennsylvania; Lt. Col. Payson D. Foster, assistant treasurer of the Detroit Edison Co. and inspector of small-arms practice for the Michigan National Guard; Gustavus D. Pope, of Detroit, a member of the International Executive Committee of the Red Cross; Fred C. Mills, national safety director of the Boy Scouts of America; and 50 other patriotic, sensible, successful businessmen, professional men, police officials, and members of the Military Establishment of the United States. I have been a member of the National Rifle Association since my early days as a member of the Alabama State National Guard rifle team at the national rifle matches and have served as a member of the association's board of directors for the past 5 years. To say that men of the type who are now directing and have in the past directed the affairs of the National Rifle Association would willfully permit it to be used as a tool of subversive agencies is too absurd to require refutation—to say that men of this caliber could be duped into being used as a tool of subversive agencies is both absurd and an insult to our intelligence.

"I have been in a particularly good position to know whereof I speak in this respect. As a member and as acting chairman of the Dies committee investigating un-American activities, I can testify that the National Rifle Association has from the very beginning cooperated wholeheartedly with our committee in turning up leads and in furnishing factual information. As a director of the association I know that it has similarly cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with the military intelligence services. Staffed by trained, level-headed men, intimately familiar with police and military activities and methods, the association has consistently avoided the hysterical and the spectacular, it has therefore avoided publicity—but its contributions to the national welfare have for that very reason been practical and truly helpful.

"Few Americans realize that through the efforts of this 69-year-old patriotic, nonsectarian, nonpolitical, nonprofit association we have in the United States and its outlying possessions a nucleus of trained small-arms marksmen equivalent to more than 10 of the new Army divisions. In more than 2,200 civilian rifle clubs in every State of the Union, in Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, and Alaska, there are able, upright, patriotic American citizens who have purchased arms and ammunition and trained themselves in small-arms marksmanship. These civilian clubs have at their own expense constructed target ranges, many of which offer the only convenient place for the practice of local National Guard companies. These civilian clubs and their ranges afford our best nuclei for the establishment of homeguard units when the National Guard is mobilized in the field.

"We have all admired the marksmanship and courage of the Finns, we have marveled at the courage and the ability to enforce neutrality of the Swiss. Few Americans realize that in our own National Rifle Association we have the same kind of an organization as

that which has functioned so successfully in Finland and in Switzerland to train citizens in small-arms marksmanship by providing the incentives of sportsmanship and competition.

"It will amaze most of my colleagues to learn that the Army of the United States had no program of small-arms instruction until after the National Rifle Association was organized. The first small-arms instruction manual used by the Regular Army was written by the National Rifle Association.

"We had no national program for the encouragement of small-arms marksmanship in the Regular Army or National Guard through the medium of competitions until the National Rifle Association, over the objections of some high ranking Army officials, called the situation to the attention of Congress and the national rifle and pistol matches were established by law in 1902.

"Neither Congress nor the War Department had any plan for the encouragement of small-arms practice among our civilian population until the National Rifle Association called our attention to the deficiency and Congress provided the authority for the Secretary of War to establish a national board for the promotion of rifle practice and a director of civilian marksmanship in the National Defense Act.

"There are other patriotic organizations with a larger membership; there are other organizations which seek and receive more publicity; but I seriously doubt if there is any organization in America which has actually contributed as much to the national defense with as little in the way of public or official support as the National Rifle Association of America.

"It is my sincere belief that the people of the United States and we as their representatives in Congress owe a vote of commendation and thanks to this composite group of civilians, reservists, guardsmen, and regulars who despite indifference and opposition have for 70 years, at their own expense, consistently, constantly, and courageously forwarded the cause of small-arms marksmanship in America."

Finally, on the day following Mr. Starne's reply, Mr. Taber of New York answered further remarks by Mr. Dickstein as he attempted to justify his earlier statements, by saying before the House:

"Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Dickstein), who has just preceded me, I wish to say that up in my part of the country the most patriotic citizens we have are members of the National Rifle Association. There is nothing of a subversive character about them, nor is there about the national organization. I do not believe that the national organization in any way approves of any subversive activities. I think a great many of the statements made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Dickstein) in what he placed in the *Record* a short time ago, are very unfortunate and I think it has done a great wrong to a large number of patriotic Americans. I believe if he had called to the attention of the officers of this association, privately, anything of that character, if he has a legitimate complaint, they would have been cleaned up immediately."

NO HUNTING IN CANADA

Despite previous assurances that American hunters would be welcome as usual to Canadian hunting grounds this year, regulations newly passed as a result of Canada's participation in the European war prohibit the possession of firearms in Canada by non-British subjects. With little chance in prospect of its being repealed before the end of the 1940-41 hunting season, American sportsmen had best plan their excursions afield in their own northwestern states.

COMING EVENTS

California

B August 23-4: 6th Southwest International Pistol Matches, San Diego. Write R. S. Pease, Route 3, Box 84, San Diego.

August 25: Richmond Rifle & Revolver Club Pistol Tournament, Richmond. Write E. J. Martin, 325 12th Street, Richmond.

September 8: San Jose Pistol Club Pistol Tournament, San Jose. Write F. E. Zingheim, Bank of America Building, San Jose.

September 22: Tamalpais Revolver Club Pistol Tournament, San Rafael. Write F. L. Miner, 112 Greenfield, San Rafael.

C September 29: North California Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Richmond. Write C. DeWitt, 3701 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland.

Delaware

B* August 3 & 4: Delaware Tidewaters Rifle Tournament, Wilmington. Write Floyd C. Wince, P. O. Box 302, Wilmington.

Georgia

B* October 19 to 22: South Atlantic & Georgia State Pistol Tournament, Savannah. Write Captain J. J. Clancy, Police Headquarters, Savannah, Georgia.

Illinois

C August 4: Illinois State Rifle Association Small Bore Matches, Fort Sheridan. Write Michael Gawron, 3434 North Avers Avenue, Chicago.

C* August 4: Hyde Park Pistol Tournament, Chicago. Write John P. May, 7001 South Loomis Boulevard, Chicago.

August 11: .30 Caliber Matches, Fort Sheridan. Write Louis Carlson, 2036 North Kildare Avenue, Chicago.

C August 18: Illinois State Rifle Association Small Bore Matches, Fort Sheridan. Write Michael Gawron, 3434 North Avers Avenue, Chicago.

C* September 8: Rockford Open Rifle Tournament, Rockford. Write Doctor S. A. Oren, 2308 Douglas, Rockford.

C September 15: Illini Fall Rifle Tournament, Champaign. Write P. E. Hotchkiss, 804 West Healy, Champaign.

September 22: .30 Caliber Matches, Fort Sheridan. Write Morrison Worthington, 20 North Wacker, Chicago.

Indiana

August 4: Mid-West Pistol Tournament in Lafayette has been cancelled.

August 4: Wabash Valley Championship Rifle Tournament, Terre Haute. Write W. E. Danner, 2325 N. 11th St., Terre Haute.

Iowa

B* August 4: Iowa State Rifle Association Pistol Tournament, Des Moines. Write G. G. Cooper, 816 Telephone Building, Des Moines.

C September 15: Eastern Iowa Pistol & Revolver Tournament, Muscatine. Write Doctor J. G. Johnston, 219 West Seventh Street, Muscatine.

B* September 29: 8th North Iowa Pistol Tournament, Mason City. Write Don Wells, Box 262, Mason City.

Maine

September 1 & 2: 6th Annual Rifle, Pistol & Trap Shoot, Damariscotta. Write Thomas M. Prior, Damariscotta.

Maryland

August 11: Free State Rifle Tournament, Baltimore. Write T. R. Penn, 4027 Roland Avenue, Baltimore.

B September 21 & 22: Maryland State Rifle & Pistol Tournament, Camp Ritchie. Write T. R. Penn, 4027 Roland Avenue, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

August 10 & 11: New England Revolver Tournament, Sharon. Write I. O. Scott, Sharon.

September 8: Western Massachusetts Small Bore Championship, Pittsfield. Write H. S. Endicott, 38 Hazelwood Terrace, Pittsfield.

Michigan

B* August 31 & Sept. 1st: Detroit Perry Pistol Tournament, Detroit. Write H. C. Wilcox, 12610 Hubbell, Detroit.

Minnesota

C August 4: 2nd Annual Arrowhead Outdoor Pistol Tournament, Virginia. Write Andrew Bradish, Virginia.

Montana

C August 10 & 11: The Anaconda Summer Rifle Tournament, Anaconda. Write W. A. Traver, 2 Chestnut Street, Anaconda, Montana.

New Jersey

August 3: Junior Match, Allendale. Write Charles Grollmund, 312 Ninth Avenue, Paterson.

August 4: Second Annual Shoot, Allendale. Write Charles Grollmund, 312 Ninth Avenue, Paterson.

C August 11: Somerset County Rifle Tournament, Somerville. Write W. W. Goldsack, 215 East Cliff Street, Somerville.

August 16 to 18: Ninth Annual Police Pistol Tournament, Teaneck. Write Detective Sergeant Theodore Morgan, Police Headquarters, Teaneck.

September 14 & 15: Annual Police Pistol Tournament, Irvington. Write George Krash, Police Headquarters, Irvington.

September 22: Jersey Rifle Association .30 Caliber Matches, Suffern. Write W. L. Fagan, Jr., 510 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood.

New Mexico

C August 3: Summer Rifle Tournament, Clovis. Write J. B. Ledbetter, Clovis, New Mexico.

B August 4: Annual Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Clovis. Write B. L. Smith, P. O. Box 905, Santa Fe.

New York

C* August 3 & 4: Poughkeepsie Rifle Club All Range Tournament, Poughkeepsie. Write Charles H. Smith, P. O. Box 1009, Poughkeepsie.

August 11: .30 Caliber Long Range Matches, Albany. Write Arthur Jones, 9 Manning Square, Albany.

C September 7 & 8: Long Island Rifle Association Fall Rifle Tournament, Woodbury. Write R. A. Zehl, 6671 70th Street, Maspeth, Long Island.

Ohio

The All-American Pistol Matches will not be held this year.

C* August 3 & 4: Ohio Team Matches, Mt. Gilead. Write Miles E. Goll, 119 Forest Avenue, Dayton.

B August 10 & 11: Annual Fort Harmar Rifle Tournament, Marietta. Write H. W. Meiser, 621 Seventh Street, Marietta.

C August 18: East Liverpool Small Bore Rifle Tournament, East Liverpool. Write E. C. Roush, 946 Bank Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

AA* September 1 to 21: National Matches, Camp Perry. Write National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

C August 25: Annual Small Bore Tournament, Grove City. Write Mrs. Pat Grooms, Grove City.

C* September 28 & 29: Akron Open Pistol Tournament, Akron. Write J. C. Kelsey, 133 Highpoint Avenue, Akron.

Oklahoma

B* September 28 & 29: Oklahoma State Rifle Tournament, Tulsa. Write R. A. McGoon, Box 1063, Enid.

Oregon

C* August 4: Andy Findlay Memorial Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Clackamas. Write Ralph F. Pride, Route 9, Box 273 K, Portland.

B August 31 & September 1: Oregon State Pistol Tournament, Clackamas. Write Leslie T. St. Clair, Gresham.

Pennsylvania

B* August 3 & 4: Pennsylvania State Tournament, Indiantown Gap. Write George A. Hoffman, 220 South 29th Street, Penbrook, Harrisburg.

C August 4: 4th Annual Cumberland Valley Pistol Tournament, Chambersburg. Write J. H. Linn, 232 Lincoln Way, East, Chambersburg.

C* August 11: Allegheny Valley Rifle League Tournament, Tarentum. Write James Affleck, Box 2038, Pittsburgh.

September 2: Labor Day Rifle Tournament, Harmony. Write Rev. Guy M. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 1, Zelienople.

September 7 & 8: Annual Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Harrisburg. Write C. W. Senseman, 425 South 13th Street, Harrisburg.

Texas

B* September 21 & 22: Southwestern Rifle Tournament, Dallas. Write V. A. Moore, 208 North Akard Street, Dallas.

Virginia

B* August 24th & 25th: Cavalier Small Bore Tournament, Richmond. Write C. H. West, Jr., 1602 Confederate Avenue, Richmond.

Wisconsin

August 4: Big Bore Rifle Matches, Fond Du Lac. Write Clarence F. Hill, 106 Hamilton Place, Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin.

B* August 10 & 11: Wisconsin State Small Bore Registered Tournament, County Line Range. Write Oliver Moody, 5527 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

Wyoming

C August 4: United Airlines Club Rifle and Pistol Tournament, Cheyenne. Write Clyde E. Sunnergren, 310 E. 25th St., Cheyenne.

STOLEN GUNS

Winchester 54, .30-'06, serial 37678a; Winchester 63, .22 L. R., serial 7478. Stolen June 10 from the car of Murray W. Tuttle, % Murray Bros. Co., Lawrence, Massachusetts.

DOPE BAG

☆☆☆ Conducted by F. C. NESS

NATIONAL MATCH RIFLES

War Department rules covering the 1940 National Matches state that N. M. type rifles of current model will be made available for teams and individuals upon their arrival at Camp Perry. Rules for regulating their distribution at the National Matches will be published by the executive officer of the National Matches. The new dates are, Sept. 1-21.

For the National Trophy Matches the rifle issued or allowed will be: "Rifle, U. S., caliber .30, M-1903, having not less than 3-pound trigger pull, equipped with either service model stock or the pistol grip, Type-C, modified stock, with the knurled-head cocking piece with either regular or reversed safety lock. Modification of the rifle to permit the use of the telescopic sight or receiver sight is permitted."

This means that the presence of receiver-sight or scope-sight bases or of the holes for such auxiliary sights will not disqualify the rifle for use in those matches which require that the Service rifle be used as issued, providing that the rifle qualifies in other and more essential respects (sights and trigger). The N. R. A. rules governing Service rifles for any N. R. A. matches which require using the "Service rifle as issued" conform with the above.

KEYHOLES IN TARGET BACKERS

There have been a number of instances, recently, of peculiar bullet prints on the backing target (about 14 inches behind the scoring target). These are caused by deformed or deflected bullets which have passed through or grazed the heavy material sometimes used to reinforce the scoring target. When heavy cardboard, beaverboard, celotex or plywood is used to stiffen or support the scoring target the material must be cut out behind each bull. The section to be removed should be cut out slightly larger than the target black, and the target must be well centered over these openings or outside shots of the group will contact the heavy stuff and cause a tear or keyhole hit in the backing target.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION BARRED

The latest news from the customs division of the Canadian Department of National Revenue is that, "owing to war conditions, firearms and ammunition are no longer admitted to Canada under the regulations governing tourists outfits." I got the quotation from a letter addressed to Bill Krippner, while in his New York office last week. It means that United States citizens who want to hunt in Canada cannot take along the most important part of their shooting equipment while this war measure is being enforced, unless they are able to obtain an exemption for exceptional reasons or because of some special qualification.

Although this dope is so new it is a scoop for our magazine, an amendment or additional ruling has since been received by Bill Krippner from the Canadian authorities, which I quote: "Government regulations presently in force not only prohibit American Citizens from bringing firearms and ammunition into Canada, but also prevent them from renting or purchasing firearms in the Dominion."

BULLETS CAST OF ZINC

We have some further dope on zinc bullets thanks to the cooperation of Howard M. Johnston of Pitcairn, Pa. We have tried some of his bullets and had very promising results. We also have received a few samples

from Doctor Parsons, who will have an illustrated article on the subject in an early issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Howard Johnston became interested by virtue of our publication of Doctor Parsons' first letter on the subject many months ago. He had a Belding & Mull mold for the Squibb gas-check bullet No. 31169 and he failed to get good zinc bullets until he bought a plumber's furnace and used more heat than lead-alloy bullets had required in the same mold. He also found it necessary to vent the mold in two places near the base of the bullet before the zinc metal gave satisfactory results. Then, after about 150 good bullets had been cast, the cavity became coated and made its bullets out of round until the deposit had been removed with Hoppe's No. 9.

The .30-'06 loads Johnston tried ranged from 45 to 56 grains of 4320 powder and the W. R. A. No. 120 primer. The finally adopted heavy load was 55 grains, which grouped into 3 minutes of angle. The shooting was done from bench rest with a Semi-Scope at 100 yards, in an M-17 rifle equipped with Sukalle barrel by Frederick Beckert, Jr. The groove diameter was .308 inch and the bullet's diameter was .312 inch, which discrepancy resulted in some bore fouling after 100 rounds, although the zinc bullets were lubricated.

Mr. Johnston sent in about 100 zinc bullets for our own test. He called these imperfect and we found them to be out of round, miking from .311 to .313 inch. They weighed 110 grains. We used F. A. No. 70 primers and our International Match Martini Bull Gun throughout. With 24 grains of 4198 powder in the .30-'06 case, 10 shots made 1.15 inches at 100 yards from bench rest. Five shots with unsized bullets grouped the same at 100 yards and made 5.40 inches at 200 yards. When sized to .311 inch, 5 shots made 1.12 inches at 100 yards and 3.25 inches at 200 yards with this same load. A load of 29 grains 3031 powder behind this zinc bullet, sized to .311 inch, put 10 shots in 1.85 inches at 100 yards with 8 in less than 1 1/4 inches.

We tried other loads of 4198 powder up to 40 grains, the next best level found being 30 grains which made 1.31 inches with its 5 shots. The bore was examined frequently but no fouling developed. Our bullets were solid zinc and their grease grooves were well lubricated. The samples obtained from Doctor Parsons are in two sections with a hollow-base part of zinc and a pointed nose of lead-alloy.

NEW MATCH RIFLE

The new 1940 version of the M-37 Rangemaster has arrived and has been tried. Most noticeably, it has considerable pitch-down and the thick grip compels thumbing the side.

This 1940 Remington has the Thurman Randle stock and the J. B. Sweany trigger and a heavy receiver. Its trigger is less comfortably controlled by gripping than that of other rifles with smaller grips.

The M-37 Remington has a special Carney Simplex leather sling. The Remington short-movement trigger has a slightly better release than any standard trigger pull, we think, and the Remington lock-time seems faster and snappier or shorter. None of these recently improved and really very good factory pulls, however, are equal to the fine short-movement trigger mechanisms as represented by the J. B. Smith trigger or the Thomas-Womack trigger or the Ralph Pike trigger. We also prefer the Stoeger Olympic stock and the big Bishop target stock to any standard stock and consider the special pat-

tern of the smaller and trimmer Bucklin as good. Such reactions are largely personal.

On a warm day with very little wind, and representing good small-bore conditions, we fired the new Remington from bench rest using the Lyman 15X Targetspot. The highlights of our results are given below. Five 10-shot groups were fired with each load unless indicated otherwise. The shooting was all done at 100 yards and by the same tester. Perhaps, under these conditions, 8 shots or 9 shots of our groups would indicate what might be expected without the human error, and our mean 10-shot groups with any load outdoors probably run 1/2 minute larger than what would be obtained indoors from machine rest. In other words, our average 10-shot groups of 1.50 inches would be about 1.00 inch indoors from machine rest.

New Remington M-37 (1940)

R.A. Kleanbore (W13-39) averaged 1.852 inches. The fourth group was best, 1.47 inches. The best 8 shots were 1.15 inches.

R.A. VEEZ-73 averaged 1.48 inches. The second, third and fourth groups ran: 1.38, 1.45 and 1.35 inches. The best 9-shot group was 1.24 inches.

Peters Tackhole (TH6L) averaged 1.634 inches. The fourth and fifth groups were best, 1.47 and 1.28 inches. The best 9-shot group was 0.98 inch.

R.A. Palma Kleanbore (XXX-8X) averaged 1.438 inches for 40 shots. The last two groups were fired with selected cartridges having uniform head-space (.041 inch) and these were appreciably more accurate, 1.26 and 1.36 inches. The best 8 shots made 0.90 inch.

W.R.A. EZXS (HS-39) averaged 1.863 inches for 30 shots. The best group was in the middle, 1.54 inches. This poorest load in the Remington was best in the Winchester.

A few strings were tried with R.A. Hi-Skor, W.R.A. Staynless and All-X Match ammunition, but the groups were too large to be interesting. They ran from 1.78 to 2.85 inches. These same loads might conceivably be found to outshoot the others in a different barrel, each barrel being "a law unto itself." The favored load for an individual barrel can be found only by trying all match loads in it.

We knew the M-37 Remington to be more accurate than our results, as reported above, would indicate. We checked the bedding and found it to be even in back and at the fore end tip where two tiny ridges of wood on opposite sides of the barrel groove insure a solid and firm contact against the bottom of the barrel. We checked the headspace and found it would accept an .043-inch plug, but not the .044 gauge. That was exactly the same as the old Hubalek-52W and as the new 1940 version of the 52W, which fact spoiled the headspace theory as a likely clue.

Other Results

On another day and using selected lots of ammunition in this same Remington rifle, we had some very satisfactory accuracy in our best 10-shot groups or 10-shot averages obtained at 100 yards outdoors from bench rest. The same scope sight and shooter were employed.

Palma K-B now did 1.31 inches, center-to-center. R. A. Veez 73 ran: 1.38, 1.45 and 1.35 inches. EZXS averaged 1.31 inches and All-X Match, 1.23 inches, with Super Match not far behind.

With selected ammunition in the Hubalek-52 Winchester a Staynless load averaged 1.335 inches which was O. K. The Wagner Semi-Scope and Vaver rear sight were used.

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RIFLEMAN

One group of R. A. Targetmaster gave us a new outdoor, bench-rest record of 0.66 inch with 8 in less than 1/2 inch. In the M2 Springfield this same load made a fine 0.76-inch group with 9 in 0.58 inch. Palma 73 made 0.92 inch and Western Xpert, 0.93 inch. Run-of-the-mill groups with Stayless ran from 1.12 to 1.36 inches and averaged 1.27 inches for the 40 shots which is quite satisfactory. The same 15X scope was used on this gun by the same shooter.

These fine groups would indicate that, now and then, as fine accuracy can be obtained from bench-rest outdoors as from machine-rest indoors. The drawback is that, even in calm weather, the omnipresent human-error precludes consistency, and lower averages must be expected and a lower standard accepted. The practical test is prone shooting under match conditions. Harris of the local club used our new Remington and 15X Lyman scope and some unried All-X ammunition; club match. It gave him a 198 at 50 yards, and 15 of his 20 shots were X's.

LETTERS

Pyro, D. G. About a year ago a friend invited me to use some of his .38 hand loads. That day the loading bug got me.

My friend loaned me his tools (bad as borrowing a gun) and showed me how to use them. I bought Sharps big hand book and borrowed a couple smaller reloading books, and read them.

Reloading, to me, means more shooting for the same money, so naturally I looked for low-priced powder loads. Having a D. C. M. price list I was interested by the attractive price of Pyro. But found a marked absence of dope on it, even in Phil's big book. Also found none of my friends who reload, had used it or knew a thing about it, except, "It must be good or Uncle Sam wouldn't have it in his cupboard."

Was all set to send to THE RIFLEMAN for dope when B. T. beat me to it in the October issue. The dope is always the same, follow instructions received with the powder. So I sent for 7 pounds of Pyro.

About this time I'm getting a little scared of this Pyro. What should I expect? Where could I borrow a gun to try it in, and who could I get to shoot it first? Finally, when I was in a carefree mood and all alone, I opened the can and peeked in. The shock was very pleasing. It looked just as gentle as any powder I had ever seen, even smelled good.

Started loading with 40 grains M1 bullet and F. A. primer. Worked up to 48 grains with F. A. primer. All worked nice in my Enfield. I made a better 5-shot group at 100 yards, with 46 grains of Pyro, than I ever made with factory ammunition. Maybe it was luck; I like to think it was Pyro. Loaded 45 grains W. T. & C. 172-grain, cavity-point bullet with R. A. primer, for deer hunting, but I can't give you dope on that, as none of the seven of us got a shot.

We tried the bullets before we left, on ripe cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, cabbage and watermelons. Had lots of fun. Found that this bullet so completely destroys itself in an 8-inch watermelon that none of it penetrates 3/4-inch Masonite set 4 inches back of the melon. It's a nice bullet. The M1 bullet went through crosswise, keyholed 12 inches from point of impact. We shot through 50 feet of brush, too thick to see the target, and made a clean hole. Yet this cavity point will blow a soft, ripe cucumber to H at 100 yards. This bullet has plenty steam left after passing through a bale of straw the long way. All this fooling around (250 rounds) was with 45 grains Pyro, R. A. primed. And the guns cleaned nice as usual.

I'm going to buy a loading outfit and learn more about it. I want to know if Pyro can be tamed, or after using for a year or two to make good scores, will it, for no good reason at all, just up and blow my fool head off.—TYKO.

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A One-Inch Display "Ad"

Answer: I am glad to have your preliminary experiences with Pyro D. G. smokeless powder in the .30-'06. It happens that you hit upon the popular long-range load for the 600-yard Qualification Course commonly used on military ranges. These loads vary from 44 grains with modern primers to 46 grains with the Frankford Arsenal No. 70 primer behind the M1 Service bullet which you used. Another good load which I hope you will try with your lot some day is about 50.0 grains of Pyro D. G. behind the 93-grain Luger pistol bullet. This load develops 3000 f.-s. with the .30-30 caliber 110-grain bullet, and perhaps slightly more with the 93-grain Luger bullet. It is usually very accurate with the latter even up to 200 yards. The W.T.&C.W. 172-grain cavity-point bullet which you are using is an excellent one for deer.

Our only trouble with Pyro D. G. is that some lots of it decompose in storage and have to be used up quickly or even discarded when too far gone. They give off fumes like ether and leave a reddish residue which resembles ferrous oxide.

Left Hand Bolt Action. I am very much interested in obtaining a rifle through your organization. I particularly like the 1917 Model .30-'06 Enfield Rifle, but I happen to be left-handed so I would like to know if this rifle can be changed over for a left-hander, and what the probable charges would be if done at an arsenal.

I would also appreciate knowing if there is any other rifle already adapted to left-handed use and the price of such if any is available.—A. C.

Answer: If you want a left-handed bolt action, I would suggest that you get a left-hand Springfield Sporter of Sedgley make from R. F. Sedgley, Inc., 2311 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Penna. You can also get an imported left-hand Mauser through A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 509 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

REVIEWS

Rus-T-Off Gun-Satin is a heavy grease inhibitor which will withstand high and low temperatures. Only a thin coat is required for adequate outside protection from rain.

SHOOTING NO LONGER IS A HOBBY—

In the pros and cons of national affairs, shooters and shooting associations are emerging as something more than followers of a mere hobby.

We shall await developments to see what place experienced shooters will fill in the near future. Meantime, Blackinton Trophies continue as overwhelming favorites among shooting clubs the country over.

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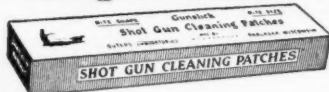


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Ground to prescription if necessary. 30-day trial with plano glasses. Write for new price list and booklet today.

Equipped with genuine SHARPSITE or BRITESITE to give ground and polished lenses. Sharpens your vision, helps to protect eye from glare, reflecting shot, "blow-backs."

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X-RING CENTRIFUGAL bullet traps eliminate dangerous back-splatter. Safest heavy and light caliber backstop for all types of shooting. Portable. Self-contained lighting system. Discount to NRA members. FREE illustrated folder.

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Entirely new trigger mechanism for all Model 52 Winchester. Perfect let-off. Trigger ¾" in width and neatly grooved. Trigger movement is imperceptible. Price \$15.00—install yourself.

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Brilliant field, comparable in size to hunting peep. Suitable for normal or fairly well corrected eyes. Does not correct eyes. Screws in place of peep discs except on marble sights. Sights furnished complete ready to install. No adapters or other attachments needed, except tap if peep supporting block is not threaded clear thru.

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Some effective coatings depend on a varnish-like deposit which requires a solvent cleaner for removal. Gun-Satin is more easily removed. It is a satisfactory rust-inhibitor of proven merit made by Rus-T-Off Chemical Products, Perry, Michigan. In our test a thin coating protected for 40 days after which it needed replenishment, as the subject steel was completely rusted in 3 months' total time. A heavy coating on a second sample is still going strong, same period.

Savage Gun Oil is a non-gumming lubricant developed for spinning mills and used as a gun oil in Savage factories for years because it would not discolor parts, dry up or thicken from freezing. It is not a rust inhibitor but it did well at that by standing our salt-test for 25 days. Savage Gun Grease is Rust Veto by Houghton and this is a good inhibitor, the sample standing our severe test for several months. Savage Solvent is a cleaning preparation with a Rust Veto base. The chemist designed it to attack and loosen metal fouling. We have not found it to be unusually effective in this respect, although as good as the average solvent for regular work.

Special .22 Lovell Bullets in 45-grain and 50-grain weights are now being prepared for vermin shooting for those who have wanted greater expansion than that offered by the W-M 8-S bullets when fired in .22 Lovell rifles. The new bullets will have thinner jackets. J. Bushnell Smith has sent us some and they appear to have very slightly more lead exposed at their tips.

Our experience has been that the regular W-M 8-S bullets in these weights kill well on all chucks, the 50-grain bullet blowing kits apart or messing them up generally and blowing "two-bits" holes through adult groundhogs. The 45-grain bullet leaves little to be desired in the matter of killing effectiveness, although it is inferior to the 50-grain weight in the wind at long range.

J. B. S. also offers to furnish to special order any odd weight between 45 and 55

RUS-T-OFF GUN SATIN

The perfect gun grease. Removes rust, fills pits, stops finger marks, withstands salt brine. Leave on and in gun barrels when not in use. Wipe with clean cloth, polishes as it cleans. Gun remains dry when used in storm. At hardware and gun dealers. Sample tube, 25¢, postpaid.

RUS-T-OFF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Box 46 Perry, Michigan

grains, for those who may have a reason for or a desire to try something different. Our experience with the regular 8-S 50-grain bullet on chucks has been limited, between 110 and 200 yards, and it is possible that others have had less satisfactory results on account of employing these bullets at a lower initial velocity. This is probable since we use the extreme load of 17 grains No. 4198 which some Lovell cases and rifles will not accommodate.

The new thin jacket 8-S bullets from J. B. Smith made 0.81 and 0.91 inches at 100 yards and 2.12 and 2.67 inches at 200 yards in 50-grain and 45-grain weights, respectively. These were fired in the Sharps Borchardt 2-R Lovell with a case full of 4198 powder (about 17 grains weight). The sight was the new 1¼ inch 6X Litschert scope.

Croda Rust Preventive was introduced to us by Jack Wilbur Mayer, Box 624, Coral Gables, Florida. It was developed to preserve arms shipped from England to India, and stands high in favor by the British Government as a rust inhibitor. It requires only a light coating for complete effectiveness, but this is nullified when a cloth rag is used. It should be brushed or sprayed on for 100% efficiency. It came through our tests satisfactorily. Another Mayer product is Barco Rust Remover, which removes rust by layers in 5-minute steps, requiring frequent and regularly spaced applications until the job has been completed. It worked about as well as other special rust removers of non-abrasive liquid type which we have tried. Croda is still working.

Trigger Test Scale in the second low-cost sample received from Jay J. Stahelin worked far more accurately than the first sample already reported. This one has a better adjusting sleeve which checked uniformly to 3 pounds when adjusted for that amount by a standard trigger weight. The rub is: you need a known weight to set the slide and most likely this will be a trigger weight. When you have the necessary weight the scale becomes superfluous. Without the weight for a check each time you are never sure. So what?

Falcon Tool Steel Barrels are made in blank form at the rate of 45 per month by Johnson Bros., of Eureka, Calif. We had one tried with fully 3000 rounds of M1 .30-caliber ammunition fired rapidly for extreme wear and got the lands down to the grooves just ahead of the throat although the rest of the bore remained intact. The groove measured .309 inch as at the beginning, and the accuracy did not fall off with hot or cold barrel. This was tried on the Johnson Semiautomatic rifle and Johnson automatic light machine gun. We are now starting a new experiment with these Falcon barrels in Johnson actions going to both extremes of weight: feather and bull.

New Model Sheath Knife is offered by A. C. Cornelison of Scottsboro, Ala. We have seen it and it is of ideal size. Our only criticism has been met by the maker, who agreed the knob on the haft was over-size in the sample. This has been modified as per our suggestion. It is of ideal size and material. A special steel alloy of high

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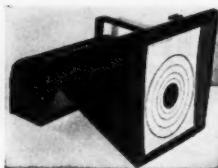
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THIS SPACE FOR SALE

A display ad of this size measures 14 agate lines or one inch. It costs \$11.70 per issue if less than six insertions are used within one year; \$13.10 per issue for six or more insertions in a year; only \$11.90 per month for twelve consecutive insertions. THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN circulation is now well over 60,000 copies monthly. We will be glad to help you in writing "copy," making "lay-outs," etc. No charge, of course. What is your product?

Change of Address. Verner Gipson asks correspondents to direct mail for him to 1934 Touhy Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Hi-Spot Blue No. 107 is a special non-drying spotting blue designed to supplant Prussian Blue for mechanics' use. It comes in a small (3 1/2 x 1/2 inches) tube at 50 cents, with discounts on two or more. The Dykem Co., 2301 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis, Missouri, developed it to meet the demand for a uniform preparation superior to Prussian Blue. At least, that is what is said, in substance, by Leon Adler, Sales Manager.

Gold Plate Cartridge Ornament makes a beautiful novelty pendant out of your own cartridge head as arranged and executed by Frank L. Davis, 82 Castleford Rd., Rochester, N. Y. The chain pendant tie clasp with dangling .38 Special cartridge head in front is a pretty and practical thing. The post-paid price is \$1.75. The ornament alone is \$.75. If a special case head is to be used it must be furnished by the customer. Mr. Davis has only the standard calibers.

New Price on Thomas-Womack trigger-mechanism is now only \$18.00, almost a 50% reduction. This should be good news to small-bore shooters as this special short-movement device, installed at Shreveport, La., is one of the best we have tried in our 52 Winchester.

Taxidermist News is a new picture magazine for those who like to mount animals and birds. It is 9 x 12 inches and contains 28 pages, profusely if not well illustrated. Free sample copies will be sent to those who mention THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN when mailing their request to M. J. Hofman Co., 989 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Long Universal Patch of high grade flannel for cleaning shotgun, rifle or pistol is offered in a generous-sized package at 10 cents by Outer's Laboratories, makers of Gunslick. The long strips (about 5 inches) may be cut easily for .22, .25, .30, .35 calibers or for shotgun bores, or wrapped.

Bullets, Cases, Primers and reloading tools are priced in a list received from

Sportsman's Hobby Shop, 513 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Wood and Metal Tripods for spotting scopes are now featured by Thalhammer of Los Angeles. These have non-slip feet with reversible points for floors or the ground, and a hand-control for direction which locks by a twist of the wrist. The wood model was reviewed some months ago. It sells at \$10.00 complete. The metal model is of aluminite with wooden lower legs, at \$12.75 complete. Made like high-grade movie camera tripods, but short for prone use, these are quality products, light but strong and very attractive.

Mershon Company, Inc., is the new name for Fray-Mershon, Inc., changed because of similarity to the name of another firm in Glendale, Calif.

Miniature Mammal Models, sculptured by Louis Paul Jonas, can be had from the firm of the same name at Lake Mahopac, New York. James T. Butler is manager. American wild animals average \$12.50 per and range to \$27.50. African models range from \$15.00 to \$75.00 and thus average higher. Habitat groups are available. We have seen samples in natural colors and of tough flexible material which insures unbroken legs, horns or antlers. Mr. Jonas' work appears in many national museums.

Hoffman Arms Company, under management of B. R. Polley, announce their opening for gunsmith business at 314 N. Tyler St., Amarillo, Texas. Custom stocking, metal work, conversion jobs and custom-built guns as well as special tools and material for gunsmiths will be featured by the new management. In stock are semi-finished rifles of such heavy calibers at .505 Gibbs, 404 Jeffry's, and the 10.75-mm. Mauser. Also Mauser actions for heavy rifles, and W. & C. Scott barrels and actions for shotguns. Present plans include the making of .276 and .280 Dubiel Magnum rifles. Single triggers and special chokes can be supplied. Among other things available are Howe-Whelen sleeve-sights and repair parts. Name your poison and get a quote.

Genuine Walnut is the title of a new free booklet of vest-pocket size just released by the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, 616 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. It is an historic sketch of firearms development through the centuries involving, of course, the consistent employment of genuine walnut throughout the evolution of fine shoulder arms. A very fine presentation of the subject in abbreviated form.

Marathon Handy Target Carrier is what Everett H. Clark calls his book-cover receptacle for protecting and toting paper targets. It looks like an artist's sketch book and closes with a web tie. The size folded is 15 x 17 inches. On the left is a flap recess and on the right a folded stop to keep targets from sliding. Those who have had special targets torn, crumpled or wrinkled will appreciate one of these covers. When fully developed it is planned to advertise them at \$1.00 per. At present it will take all the small-bore rifle targets up to 100 yards and the 200-yard center. The 50-meter target is accommodated as is, but the big pistol targets would have to be creased once down the middle. For asking questions or making suggestions address, Mr. Clark at 270 Broadway, New York City.

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THE ARMS CHEST

The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results. Advertisements are accepted from annual and life members of the National Rifle Association, for personal transactions exclusively, at 8¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.20. For all commercial advertisements the rate is 10¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50.

Groups of figures are computed as one word. Spell out all descriptive words; abbreviations may lead to serious misunderstandings and thus impair the effectiveness of your ad. Box number or blind ads will not be accepted. Please give your complete name and address, so as to facilitate the proper issuance of money-orders or checks, and to insure the prompt delivery of all mail or telegraphic replies. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash. Final closing date is the 5th of the preceding month. Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the condition of guns advertised these standard phrases must be used: *Perfect* means factory condition. *Excellent* means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. *Very good* means practically new condition, implying little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and only minor surface scratches or wear. *Good* means moderate use with some finish worn off, only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. *Fair* means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, nothing worse than minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is sufficiently accurate for hunting. *Poor* means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

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A quick, inexpensive medium for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

Purchasers who wish to examine, before acceptance, guns or equipment purchased thru these advertisements should request shipment by express, C.O.D., with examination privileges.

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220 SWIFT Chambering Reamer, brand new, never used, \$4.50. Frontier S.A. 45 Colt, new cylinder, barrel perfect, \$12.00. Perfect, Lyman Blocks 358115, 454190, \$2.50 each. 10 volumes Applied Electricity, perfect, cost \$38.00, \$10.00. Ideal Sizer, Lubricator, Dies, 45 and 35, \$2.00 each. First money order. Wiley E. Miles, Lewellen, Nebr. 8-40

LATEST Johnson Light Twin, perfect, \$60.00. W21-12-28, M.F. Ejectors, excellent, \$55.00. Percussion, full maple, patch, \$10.00. RIFLEMAN, 1934-39, one missing, \$6.00. Baker's "Gunsmithing," \$2.00. Albert S. Meyers, R.D. #1, Meyersdale, Pa. 8-40

D.W.M. 9 mm., 7", Luger, very good in, perfect out, \$30.00. New Luger barrels for sale. WANTED—Walther 22 pistol, Mauser Military Pistol. Gene Glover, Box 213, Paducah, Ky. 8-40

REMINGTON .44 Percussion Revolvers in nearly unfired condition. No blue but perfect barrels. For shooting, \$10.00 each. Warren Baker, 5106 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-40

22 VARMINTER by Gebby, fired 50 times, less than minute of angle groups guaranteed. Heavy Match Barrel on Mauser action, remodeled stock, \$47.50. R. Niles, 2912 Bladensburg Rd., N.E. Washington, D. C. 8-40

LYMAN 10X Targetspot with late 1/4 minute mounts. Excellent. Winchester M-54, Heavy Barrel, 220 Swift, Lyman 48 rear, Redfield aperture front, excellent. Best offer for either. R. S. Perrine, Lake St., Stoneboro, Pa. 8-40

FIREARMS FOR COLLECTORS. Many great rarities. 1100 items. New printed illustrated catalog, \$1.00. Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco, Calif. 8-40

SPRINGFIELD NM No. 1276332, very accurate, perfect bore, case, \$35.00; Krag as issued, good, accurate, case, \$15.00; Winchester 52, Standard, as issued, good, case, \$25.00; Howe's Modern Gunsmithing, 2 vols., \$10.00; O'Hare's Springfield sight book, \$1.00; Cleaning Rod, \$1.00; 1000 rounds 30-06 service FAIS cigs, fair 1¢ each; SR Ranger 4X click mount scope, \$10.00. J. M. Beecher, Box 22, Cedar Grove, N. J. 8-40

WINCHESTER M52, Lt match Bbl., speed bolt & lock, excellent, Lyman iron sights 48J, 16A, extras. Fecker 10X scope, 1/4 min. click adjustment, perfect. First \$65.00 money order buys. Dr. R. E. Dully, Bixby, Okla. 8-40

SPRINGFIELD 30-06. 22" barrel half rib three English express sights front sight ramp hood. Zeiss Zielfeld 2 1/2 power scope. Quick detachable mounts. Hawkins pad, detachable swivels, carciasson stock beautiful checking, very good. \$120.00. J. E. Mounie, 806 Wilson Lane, Hinsdale, Ill. 8-40

NEW LIST of Kentucky Rifles now ready. Stamp please. T. J. Cooper, R. 7, Meadville, Penna. 8-40

ISSUE Springfield, very good, with sling, \$20.00. Croft's Shooting Coat, size 38, \$2.50. 200 .45 Auto cartridges 1930, \$4.50. Spanish .32 auto, fair, \$3.00. Crossman's "Military Rifle Shooting," \$3.00. Milton Schmidt, 323 East Highland Ave., Villa Park, Ill. 8-40

SPECIAL SALE of new and used shotguns, rifles and three-barreled guns. List ready. Stamp, please. Kimball Arms Company, Woburn, Mass. 8-40

FOR SALE: Niedner .25 Krag on Winchester SS action, complete tools; Lovell on Sharps-Borchardt action, complete tools; Colt Woodsman, ivory grips, holster; Fecker 4X Small Game 18 inch scope quarter minute mounts. WANT—M-1 or M-2 Springfield .22; Springfield National Match. Letters answered. Joe Scott Kirtin, Orlando, Florida. 8-40

MODEL 21 Winchester Standard Shotgun, 20 Ga., Modified and Full 26" barrels, perfect, \$40.00. L. C. Smith Ideal, 12 ga., Improved and Modified, auto ejectors, 27" barrels, excellent, \$45.00. Joseph Burson, West Buxford, Massachusetts. 8-40

New Colt .22 conversion for Colt 45, \$20.00. Excellent bargain Meek Tournament Reel No. 3, \$18.00. P. N. Bretz, Carlisle, Penna. 8-40

TOO MANY Revolvers and Automatic Pistols to list. Write for prices and particulars. C. W. Couch, Washington, Michigan. 8-40

MUST SELL for cash. Late Colt O.M. .22, embedded, gold bead, perfect, \$26.00. S. & W. 44 S.A. Russian, 6 1/2", ivory bead, factory reblued, tight, one very small spot in bore, otherwise very good to excellent, \$17.50. Super Target Triple-lock .44 Special, 6 1/2", blue, King matted rib, reflector red bead front, micrometer rear, blue rubbed in one small spot at muzzle, otherwise excellent in and out, \$55.00. A fine .38 Special single shot target pistol, by 8" Tobias, 10" barrel on Remington action, lightened hammer, fine light pull, blue, practically unused, extremely accurate, excellent, \$27.50. Pre-War 9 mm. Luger, grip safety, 4", blueing just slightly worn at places, otherwise excellent in and out, American eagle stamped on breech, \$25.00. Mauser Military Pistol, ten shot, sighted to 1000 meters, 5 1/2", .30 cal., walnut, holster-stock, perfect in, very good out, \$28.00. Remington 12 ga. Auto Shotgun, five shot, \$150.00 grade, nicely engraved receiver and barrel (at breech), solid rib, 30" full, bore and action excellent, blueing worn, outside rates about good, \$40.00. Reising .22 Auto Pistol, poor in and out, but never jams, and seems fairly accurate, \$6.00. H. R. Wollard, Burke, Idaho. 8-40

BROWNING Sweet Sixteen, ventilated rib, Super Polly, \$60.00. Fine 7 mm. Mauser, Hensoldt 4X, \$95.00. New Cox Reel No. 25, \$18.00, 12 gauge Smith, 2-E, \$35.00. F. Hornig, 11 Rolling Street, Lyndbrook, N. Y. 8-40

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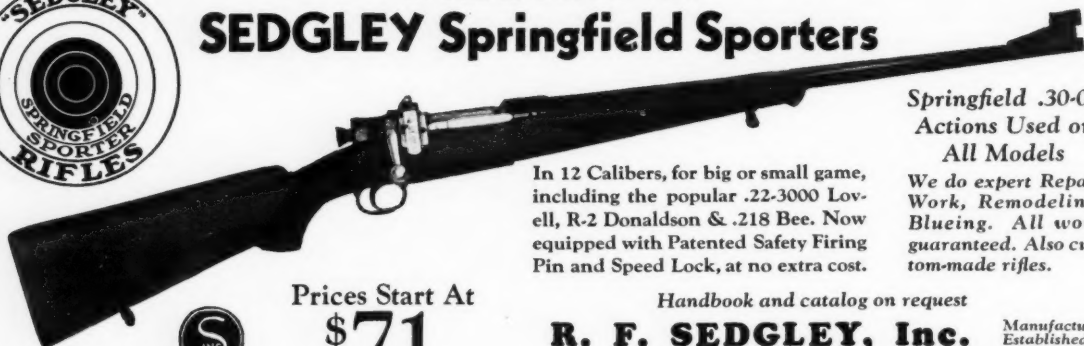
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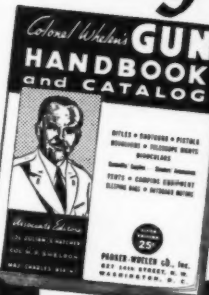
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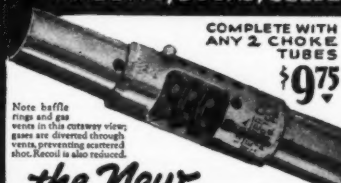
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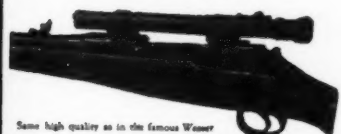
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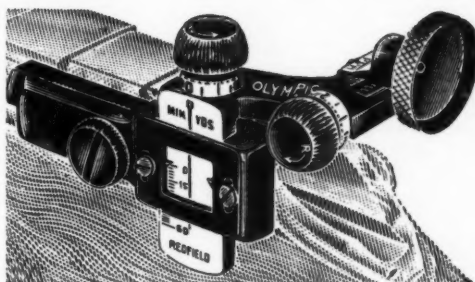
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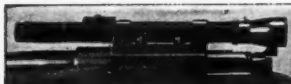
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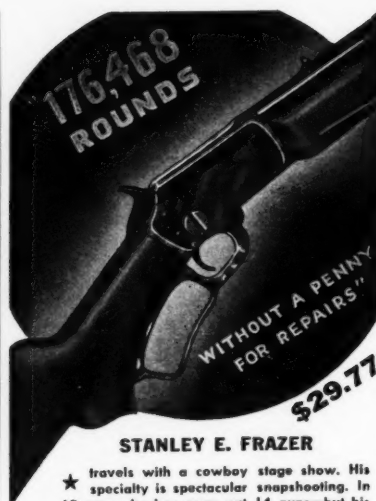
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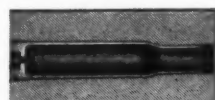
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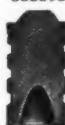


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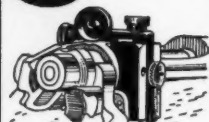
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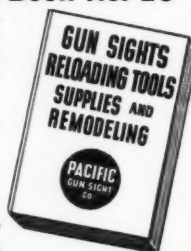
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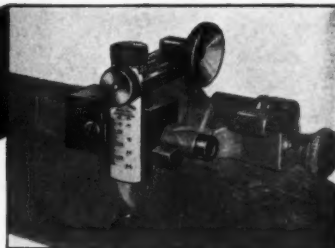
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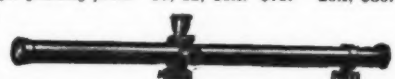
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